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A
DESCRIPTION AND LIST
OF THE
LIGHTHOUSES
OF THE WORLD.

1861.



BY ALEXANDER G. FINDLAY,
Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR RICHARD HOLMES LAURIE,
53, FLEET STREET, E.C.
JULY, 1861.

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P R E F A C E.

THE Introductory portion of this Book is the substance of two Papers, by the Author, read before the Society of Arts on December 15, 1847, and March 3, 1858; which have been published in the Society's Transactions and Journal. It was thought, that by drawing the Sailor's attention to the methods by which the Lights are produced, it would be adding much to their utility, and prove interesting to many.

The varied features of the beautiful Systems in operation are necessarily, from the nature of this Work, very briefly adverted to; and many important topics have not been touched upon for the same reason. The excellent works of ROBERT, ALAN, and THOMAS STEVENSON, will furnish the reader with a fund of varied information, which will supply all deficiencies in this, should a further insight be desired.

Besides these works, and others of earlier date, quoted herein, the bulky Reports of the Select Committees of the House of Commons, of 1822, 1834, and 1845, and that of the Royal Commission published in the present year, if they have not advanced the subject of their inquiry, have collected and recorded a vast mass of detail bearing upon almost every relation of the Lighthouse System. Besides these, the Report of the United States' Lighthouse Board, in 1852, the works of Fresnel, and other Engineers of the French Commission, will give an excellent account of the condition and requirements of Lighthouses.

The lists of the Lights which follow have been re-arranged from those published by the Admiralty, which, under the careful superintendence of Commander EDWARD DUNSTERVILLE, R.N., have attained a completeness approaching perfection.

In order that this Work may preserve its utility for several years, by giving the latest information, a SUPPLEMENT, containing the additions and changes that have occurred during the previous year, will be annually forwarded on application as directed.

A. G. F.

London, July 1, 1861.

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- Page 38—SKERRIES. A *red* ray from the Lighthouse is shown toward the Coal Rock, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
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OR,

A DESCRIPTION OF LIGHTHOUSES, AND THEIR ILLUMINATION.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY OF LIGHTHOUSES.

To bring before the sailor's notice the many beautiful adaptations of refined science in operation in Lighthouses,—to explain their principles, and to enable him to distinguish one description of light from another, through a knowledge of its construction, is the object of the present Introduction. These subjects, though of great interest, were but little noticed till within a few years, although they have been brought nearly to the present perfection for a long period.

Amid the wonderful progress which has characterized the last quarter of a century the Lighthouse system has been one of the foremost. Wherever civilization and commerce have spread, there has the engineer marked its advance by these evidences of his skill; and it seems more than probable, that in the course of a very few years all the prominent points of the world interesting to the navigator, wherever his commercial pursuits lead him, will be indicated by day and night by these guardian monitors; while the whole west of Europe is now so well lighted as to very nearly approach perfection. Whether Lighthouses, as now understood, were used in the early periods of history is almost more than doubtful, although there are many allusions in the mystical writings of the ancients to such existing, and conjectures have been formed that Homer has mentioned them. Vague hypothesis has also made the single-eyed Cyclopes into Lighthouses; or even, in a figurative manner, Lighthouses themselves. It is more than probable that the prominent headlands of the Mediterranean were marked, in the very early ages, by beacon lights, to guide the coasting and timid voyagers of these distant ages. It has also been surmised, but without much reason, that the famous Colossus of Rhodes, erected about 300 B.C., was also used as a signal light.

Leaving these dark conjectures, we arrive at a certainty in the history of the famous Pharos of Alexandria, one of the seven wonders of the world. It served as a guide to the ancient mariners during the period of 1,600 years, and its remains are still to be recognized. Pliny says, in his Natural History, that it was built by Sostratus of Cnidus, by command of one of the Ptolemies, about 285 B.C. The cost of it was 800 talents (£243 15s.), or £195,000 English. It was square, of white stone, consisting of many storeys, and diminishing upwards. Its height, according to the authority of the Geographia Nubiensis, was 100 statues of man, or 300 cubits, (equal 20·480 inches,) equal to 512 English feet. In the upper chambers were windows looking seawards, and in these chambers torches or fires were burned to guide vessels into the harbour of Alexandria, and we are told by Josephus that these fires were visible at the distance of 300 stadia (or 29½ geographic miles).

This general description is applicable to nearly all Lighthouses down to the year 1811 or 1812. Its name was taken from the little Island of Pharos, on which it was erected, and hence it has been applied to Lighthouses generally, while the term Pharology was first introduced by the late Mr. Purdy to express our modern system.

Other Light-towers existed at Ostia, Ravenna, Apamea, and other places, as mentioned by Pliny, Suetonius, and Stephanus Byzantinus.

During the spread of the Roman power, this mighty nation planted these evidences of their nautical skill in their conquered countries. The Lighthouse at Coruña, north-west of Spain, is perhaps the oldest existing town now used as such. It is believed to have been erected in the reign of Trajan. It was re-established as a Lighthouse in 1634, and in 1847 had one of the finest modern light apparatus erected in it.

In England we have an evidence of the Roman colonization in the Pharos which stands adjoining the ancient church on the highest part of Dover Castle, built prior to A.D. 53. A similar tower, now destroyed, existed on the opposite heights, and was called, from its hardness, "The Devil's Drop of Mortar," another occupied the height of Boulogne on the French side. There perhaps may have been a Roman pharos on Flamborough Head, and another one on the coast of Flintshire. The known existence of these and others, and the inferred use of others in our own country, testify that these phari were among the many marks of the high civilization of those early days.

In the mediæval period, there are many Lighthouses of which we have some notices, as well as some which still are used as such. They were also frequently, perhaps more generally, a portion of other buildings. Thus, on an angle of the tower of the little church which crowns St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, are the remains of a stone lantern, perhaps nearly 500 years old, which is now known as the famous St. Michael's Chair. The Light at St. Elmo's Castle, Malta, has been shown since 1551. The Skaw Lighthouse, on the N. point of Denmark, recently rebuilt, dates from 1564. The oldest Lights now existing on the same sites in Great Britain, are those of Lowestoft, since 1609; Winterton and Dungeness, 1615; the North and South Forelands and Orfordness, 1634; the Isle of May, 1635; Portland, Harwich, St. Agnes, Flamboro', &c., all in the 17th century, and several others soon after these dates.

All these structures, however, do not differ in their principles from ordinary buildings on land, and were constructed only to show by night the uncertain illumination of a wood or coal fire, or other imperfect mode of lighting. Modern science has replaced all these methods by a very different order of building and apparatus; so that, although the brief description of lights in ancient times given above is interesting to the historian, it is only within almost the last century that the true requirements of these monitors have been recognized. As a building, the first structure, as a purely nautical work, was the Cordouan Tower, in the Bay of Biscay; and the next the Eddystone Lighthouse: with these commences the history of Modern Lighthouses.

CHAPTER II.

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTVESSELS.

The famous Cordouan Tower at the mouth of the Gironde, in the Bay of Biscay, is a wonderful monument of skill. This elegant structure, the work of Louis de Foix, was completed in 1611, in the reign of the great Henri the Fourth of France, and was twenty-six years in building. It is minutely described by Belidor in his "Architecture Hydraulique." It was 197 feet high, and consisted of successive galleries, enriched with pilasters and friezes. Round the base is a circular building 134 feet in diameter, in which are the light-keepers' apartments, and which also forms a sort of outwork to break the force of the waves from the main building. The tower itself contains a chapel and numerous apartments, and is ascended by a spiral staircase. It has been lately modified and adapted to the modern system of lighting, and, after a lapse of 250 years, it is considered the finest Lighthouse in the world.

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The Eddystone Rock, off Plymouth, has attracted the attention of the public more, perhaps, than any other of our Lighthouse sites; not so much on account of its importance, but as forming an era in the construction of Lighthouses. The first Eddystone Lighthouse was built of wood, 80 feet high to the top of the vane, from Mr. Winstanley's designs, 1696-8. The light was first shown in November in the latter year, but it was soon found that the sea rose, so as "to bury the lantern under the water," although at the elevation of 60 feet above the rock. It was accordingly raised to 100 feet. In November, 1703, the tower requiring some repairs, Mr. Winstanley went to the Lighthouse to superintend them; but the storm on the 26th of that month carried away the whole erection, and every soul perished. The wreck of the *Winchelsea*, man-of-war, soon after occurred, as if to point out the necessity of a light; but the Trinity House could not obtain the sanction of the Government to commence until July, 1706, when a new timber erection was begun by Mr. John Rudyerd. It was subsequently destroyed by fire in 1755. This tower was circular, and 92 feet in height. The tower which exists here at present was erected by Mr. Smeaton, who has given an admirable description of it. The masonry was 76 feet 6 inches, and the top of the lantern 93 feet above the foundation. This noble erection, completed in 1759, stands a monument of fame to its constructor, and a lasting evidence of the correctness of the principles on which it is built. It will be self-evident, that the site of this, and similar erections, calls for extraordinary skill and solidity in their construction. They are therefore to be viewed as works *sui generis*, and must not be classed with similar buildings on land, removed from the tremendous force of the waves.

Smeaton's description has been so often referred to, that it is scarcely necessary to quote from it here. The various courses are so dovetailed into each other, and the whole secured together, that the tower is really almost as if cut out of a solid block. The immense difficulties which had to be overcome, from the first landing on the rock, on April 5, 1756, to the laying of the first stone, June 12, 1757, and the last, on August 24, 1759, render Smeaton's book one of the most interesting ever written.

The next Lighthouse in our country, of a similar nature, is the equally famous Bell Rock Lighthouse; whose constructor, the late Mr. Robert Stevenson, has also given us a most valuable account of the difficulties to be overcome, and the progress of the works, between its commencement, in August, 1807, and its completion, in October, 1810. It was first illuminated in February, 1811. The tower is 100 feet high, and cost £60,000.

A later, and the most noble erection of this kind, is that on the Skerryvore Rock, off the west coast of Scotland. This, from the designs of Mr. Alan Stevenson, the son of the engineer of the Bell Rock, and the talented engineer to the Scottish Lighthouse Board, cost in its erection, with the harbour for the tender and other necessities, £87,000, and was first illuminated in 1844. The light is 150 feet above the sea, and the structure and its appliances exhibit every refinement that has hitherto been made in the varied particulars of the system.

The latest grand Lighthouse of this nature, and also one of the most important in the British list, is that on the Bishop Rock off Scilly, built by Mr. James Walker, 145 feet high, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Douglass, at an expense of £36,500.

The Lighthouse at Carlingford, on the East coast of Ireland, the foundation of which is 12 feet below high water, is an analogous structure, 111 feet in height, though not in such an exposed situation, was completed from the designs of Mr. George Halpin, in 1830.

Another noble and ornamental Lighthouse is on the West coast of France, on the Héhaux (or Héaux) de Brehat. It is nearly as high as the Skerryvore, and is deserving of all admiration. Its base is circular, 60 feet in diameter, from whence

the tower rises to the height of 140 feet. It is beautifully fitted up in many respects.*

It is as difficult to estimate the nautical importance of these triumphs of engineering skill, as it is to calculate the wonderful force of waves that they have to bear against.

Mr. Thomas Stevenson, another of that eminent family of Lighthouse engineers, constructed an apparatus, like a railway buffer, that self-registered the force of the waves that struck it, which has been applied to this purpose.

In the Atlantic, according to observations made at the Skerryvore Rocks, the average result for five of the summer months, in 1843-4, was 611 lbs. per square foot. The average result for the six winter months of the same years was 2,086 lbs. per square foot, or three times as great as in the summer months. The greatest force registered was on the 29th March, 1845, during a westerly gale, when a pressure of 6,083 lbs. per square foot was exerted. The next highest was 5,323 lbs.

In the North Sea, at the Bell Rock Lighthouse, the greatest result obtained was 3,013 lbs. per square foot. This lesser force is to be attributed to the narrow space in which the waves have to travel in the North Sea, compared with the roll of the Atlantic. It must, however, be remarked, that it is almost impossible to receive the force unimpaired, as the waves are more or less broken by hidden rocks or shoal ground before they reach the instruments.

Even this tremendous force seems to be far less than that encountered at the Bishop Rock, probably the most exposed Lighthouse in the world. On January 30, 1860, a storm wave shook this tower, and tore away the bell, weighing 3 cwt., from its support at the top of the tower, more than 100 feet above the sea. Mr. Stevenson also has related some extraordinary circumstances of the force of waves at the Shetlands, which demonstrate that their power, if opposed, is almost irresistible. Therefore, if these sea-beaten towers were not, at least, equal in weight to a solid block of granite of 60 or more feet in height, they would not be able to withstand the waves.

The most obvious means to avoid this enormous amount of hydrodynamic force, is to reduce the extent exposed to it to the smallest possible limits, so as to offer the least possible resistance. Iron columns have been suggested and used for this purpose. But here another difficulty awaits us, namely, that iron, particularly *cast iron*, is decomposed by the action of sea water, and this to a very great extent, the effect being to convert it into a substance similar in its chemical properties to black lead. In evidence of this, on removing the wreck of the Mary Rose at Spithead, which had been sunk for 292 years, the iron shot, upon being exposed to the air, gradually became red hot and then fell into a dry powder resembling burnt clay. This is a serious obstacle to the permanency of such erections, and it has been proposed by Mr. Gordon to obviate it by using gun metal or bronze; but whether this would answer for piles is a question. Wood has also been used, as in the Small's Lighthouse off Pembrokeshire; but as it is liable to many sources of decay, and particularly to the ravages of the *teredo navalis*, when under water, it is not adapted for such structures.

Having stated these difficulties, the description of the means employed to overcome them will be better understood. The first to be noticed is the *screw pile* of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, C.E., of Belfast. This principle was first employed in the construction of the foundation of the Maplin Lighthouse, on the north side of the mouth of the Thames, which now exhibits a red light. This was commenced in 1838, and is as firm now as when first erected. It stands on the outer edge of the Maplin Sand, which consists of sand at the surface, and afterwards of sand and mud, exceedingly soft and penetrable, and therefore the erection of a Lighthouse upon such a foundation must be considered as a great achievement.

* See "Rambles of a Naturalist;" by A. de Quatrefages. Translated by E. C. Otte, 1857; vol. i. p. 121.

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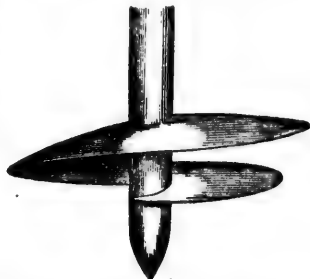
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The principle of the screw-pile Lighthouse, is having a series of piles, nine in number, eight in the angles of an octagon, and one in the centre. These piles consist of a shaft of hammered iron, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, having a single turn of the flange of a screw 4 feet in diameter. This pile is screwed with great facility into the sand to the depth of 22 feet, and it was calculated that each of them would bear a weight of 64 tons. These nine piles were fixed in nine consecutive days in the summer of 1838, and upon this foundation of Mr. Mitchell's, the light-room was erected under the direction of Mr. Walker, the engineer to the Trinity Board.



Extremity of Mr. Alex. Mitchell's Screw Pile.

Mr. Robert Stevenson proposed, in 1800, a structure similar to this, for the Bell Rock Lighthouse. It was intended to affix the foundation to the rocks, and that the iron shafts should support several storeys; whereas the Maplin and the Foot of Wyre Lights have but a single storey.

Mr. Mitchell previously completed a Lighthouse upon a similar foundation at the

mouth of the Wyre River, in Morecambe Bay, about 30 miles north of Liverpool. It was commenced in November, 1839, and lighted in June, 1840. The foundation is formed of seven screw piles, six in a circle and one in the centre, each of them 5 inches in diameter, with a screw of 3 feet diameter, and these screws sunk 13 feet into the bank of exceedingly hard sand, which is occasionally dry at low water. On these screws is supported the Lighthouse, consisting of a floor, and the lantern above it.

This screw-pile system has also been adopted for standing Beacons.

As far as experience goes, these Lighthouses answer all the purposes required of them, as regards stability, by offering the smallest possible surface to the force of the waves. How far the perishable nature of the iron may interfere with its permanency, must be left to time to unfold.



The Maplin Lighthouse, erected by Mr. Walker, upon Mitchell's screw-pile foundation.

Morecambe Bay, Belfast, Cork, &c., and have answered all their requirements. The proposal of Mr. Stevenson for the Bell Rock, above alluded to, was attempted on the Bishop Rock, and the structure was completed to the base of the lantern, when it disappeared in the course of a stormy night in January, 1850. The same disaster befel a similar structure on the Minot's Ledge, Boston Bay, U.S. These misfortunes have stopped any further extension of this principle, although it is of very great importance to secure a foundation on a treacherous bed in an exposed situation.

Many other plans have been suggested, among which the pneumatic pile of Dr. Potts deserves notice.

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This beautiful adaptation of atmospheric pressure has been applied to the erection of several Beacons in the vicinity of the mouth of the Thames. The first experiment was upon the Goodwin Sands, on July 16, 1845, and an iron tube of 2 feet 6 inches diameter was driven into the sand to a depth of 22 feet in two or three hours. A gentleman, present at the experiment, which was made by the Trinity Brethren, said, that the facility with which this large tube was made to descend could be compared to nothing better than shutting up a telescope. The method of operation is this:—One of the tubes being placed perpendicularly, an air-tight cap is fixed to the upper end. The cap communicates with a powerful air-pump, by means of which the air is exhausted from the tube, drawing up the sand or shingle with the water which ascends, and the tube immediately descends from the effects of outward atmospheric pressure. The contents of the tube are then removed by the pump, which readily draws away the sand or shingle with the water which rises during their action, and the exhausting process is then continued. The upper end of the tube having become level with the surface, the operation is stopped, the cap removed, a fresh tube is affixed and secured, and the same course pursued, and thus continued, until, with the greatest facility, this great length of tube penetrated what must have been exceedingly hard sand, nearly resembling stone, as was found by Mr. Bush in his erection of a caisson on these sands, for his light of all nations. The practicability of the scheme being proved, several Beacons, as before stated, were erected as on the Buxey, the Shingles, the Girdler, the Margate, and other sands lying in the mouth of the Thames.

Another plan has been carried into effect, at the Point of Air Lighthouse, at the entrance of the River Dee, near Chester. This, which is similar in superstructure to the Maplin Lighthouse, is by Messrs. Walker and Burges, and consists of nine hollow iron cylinders, 3 feet 9 inches in diameter, sunk 12 feet into the sand by the aid of an instrument known to well sinkers as "the Miser," which extracts the sand contained in the cylinder. In these the bases of the piles are inserted, and then filled with concrete. But this is erected above low water mark.

Another adaptation of iron to the construction of Lighthouses has met with far greater success, and promises to be of the greatest utility, whether as regards economy or facility of construction. This is the iron Lighthouse designed by Mr. Gordon. It would seem somewhat singular that iron should not have been employed in this form before, when we consider the multifarious variety of purposes to which it is now applied.

A cast-iron Lighthouse was mentioned by Mr. Rennie, in 1805, for the Bell Rock, and also, as previously stated, referring to Mitchell's screw piles, by Robert Stephenson, in 1800. Mr. Rennie, in alluding to the use of iron, says, "A Lighthouse of cast-iron might also be constructed here, and I will allow that it might have a coating of lead, or other metallic substance, so as for a long time, at least, to resist the effects of marine acid. But to make a Lighthouse that would last of such materials, would be nearly, if not wholly, as expensive as one of stone; while—I believe I need scarcely say—no human ingenuity could render it as durable." But Mr. Gordon has proved the futility of this latter assertion, in some experiments he has made. The first tower of this construction was placed on the eastern end of Jamaica, called Morant Point.

This noble tower is erected on the centre of the remarkable group of islands, the scene of Shakespere's *Tempest*, and the focus of the Atlantic hurricanes. The Light-tower is 105 feet 9 inches high, formed with iron plates, the entire weight of which is nearly 100 tons. It has seven storeys, and the lower portion is filled in with concrete, to the height of 22 feet, to give it stability. Nearly every portion of the edifice is of iron, and the erection of the tower was completed in ten months, finished October 9, 1845. The light is from a beautiful dioptric first order apparatus, constructed by Messrs. Wilkins and Son, of Long Acre; the lenses composing it were made by Mr. H. Lepaute, of Paris, and is one of the most efficient and powerful lights in the world.

One important point is the colour of Lighthouses. In many instances this has not been sufficiently attended to; and some of the noble Scotch towers, left of the natural colour of the stone, too much resemble the grey background. When it shows against

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the land, white, of course, is the best; and if against the sky, a dark colour is preferable. *Red* is sometimes used, as at Dungeness, &c.; and the extension of the use of coloured stripes and bands is recommended. This has been found particularly serviceable for day distinction in the British American lights, where the snow lies much longer against the field fences at right angles to the coast, and has precisely the same appearance at a distance as a white tower.

There is one difficulty in the use of coloured bands, and that is, during hazy weather, the appearance of the tower is frequently that of a ship under sail, the bright stripes being like the sails; this requires caution. The famous Eddystone has lately been painted in this way to distinguish it from the Bishop Rock.

The buildings we have been describing, commencing with those of ordinary land erections and terminating with such towers as the Bishop Rock, have been extended as far as human skill and power can probably be exercised. Still it is necessary, not only to mark a danger, or indicate safety, but to warn ships from the approach to a shoal or reef, or to show a channel far away from land.

The numerous light-ships which have been established by Great Britain have greatly fulfilled this requirement. Our country possesses 47 such vessels, of which 5 belong to Ireland and one to Scotland. Other countries have but very few light-ships, except the United States, which has 48; but they have only recently been made worthy of comparison with the English light-ships.

It is manifest that a lightvessel can perform its office but imperfectly compared with the stability ensured in a fixed Lighthouse. Its floating character prevents the use of that refined and enlarged apparatus which is the characteristic of a Shore Lighthouse. In addition to this, the establishment of a lightvessel is very much more expensive. The average cost of the English Lightships is £3,600; of the Irish, 6,200. Those of the United States (the best), the Nantucket New South Shoals, £4,375.

The cost of maintenance is much greater than that of a Lighthouse establishment. This is manifest from the difference of condition. Three men are sufficient to a rock Lighthouse, 11 are required to man a Lightship; consequently, while the annual cost of a first-class Lighthouse is from £265 to £340; in Scotland, £380; Ireland, £405 to £485; and in France, from £320 to £415; that of the Lightships amounts to £1,403, £1,464, and £1,320 per annum for England, Liverpool, and Ireland, respectively, and £1,354 for the United States' Nantucket vessel. These are strong arguments in favour of stationary buildings.

The question of their sufficiency depends also in some measure on the solution of a problem, which Mr. Herbert, of the Trinity House, proposes to make the subject of experiments on a large scale.

It has been proposed by him to extend the principle of lighting by establishing Floating Lights in the Fairway; the hulls to be constructed on the principle of his buoys, and the light the best known.

The efficiency of a Floating Light depends on the attention paid to the points in reference to the quality of Lighthouses, with one very important addition, namely, that it should remain on its station in all weathers.

"The best proof that the lights are efficient in the last particular is to be found in the statements of the Lighthouse authorities, which are fully confirmed by the evidence of mariners. The Lightvessels very seldom go adrift, and there is no instance on record in which the crew have voluntarily run from their stations in bad weather. When they have been driven from their moorings, the vessels have always been replaced in a very short time, and none have ever been wrecked. The mariners' evidence on this point is valuable, because the rare instances in which Lightvessels have been off their stations are repeatedly mentioned by independent witnesses as remarkable events. It does not appear that the lights have ever been accidentally extinguished."*

* Report of the Royal Commission, March, 1861, p. 17.

Much has to be learned about the best form for resisting the force of winds and waves when the vessel is always at anchor. The shape of the hull now varies considerably. Some are longer than others. The part of the vessel to which the moorings are attached, and the points where the chains enter, are different. The Irish vessels are generally longer and sharper than those in England, and set an after-sail when its use enables them to ride more easily. The testimony of the men on board has been in favour of considerable length, fine entrance, and a low point for attaching the moorings.

The Trinity House Lightvessels are painted red. In Ireland they are black with a white streak. At Liverpool, two are red and one black; and they are all distinguished by balls hoisted at the mastheads, and by other signals, and some have their names painted on their sides. Black and red seem to be the colours which contrast best with the colour of the sea, and they are, in fact, best seen.

The United States sea Lightships, where they have been constructed on the improved models of the European floats, since the establishment of the Lighthouse Board in 1852, are painted either cream-colour or white.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Lightships lying in very exposed situations, as that at the Seven Stones, near Scilly, and the Coningbeg, ride very much easier than those in shallow though sheltered waters, as at the Spurn, off the Humber; the Owers; the Cattegat, or the Arklow. This is owing to the great scope of heavy cable which is out in the one case, acting as preventive to her pitching heavily while she crosses the sea; and short cable renders a Lightship, in some positions, one of the most unpleasant situations in the world. In the shoal water, when the wind is strong, the vessels sometimes ride broadside to the tide and sea. Where the swell is much larger, as in the open ocean, the tides are not so strong. The efficiency of a Lightship is thus impaired by her want of stability. The remedy for this serious drawback involves the grand consideration, whether it is not possible to remodel the Lighthouse system, so to speak, by the establishment of deep sea Floating Lights, if a vessel can be constructed of such a form as to ride steadily and be secure at her moorings.

The proposal of Mr. George Herbert, above mentioned, for this important subject, is deserving of every consideration. In the case of the numerous buoys and beacons constructed and established on his principle, as shown in Liverpool Bay and elsewhere, it certainly does appear that the subject should not be relinquished till it is demonstrated that modern engineering skill cannot do in this what has been done in other apparently equal difficulties. Mr. Herbert's plan of the Beacon is that which keeps it constantly upright, with but little oscillation. His proposal is to moor a line of these large vessels along the fairway of the English and St. George's Channels, showing lights of the finest character at great elevations; so that by steamers passing up channel on one side and down on the other side, much of the risk of collision (that increasing and fatal evil) would be avoided, and the anxieties and dangers consequent upon hugging the land would also not be incurred.

A few words may be here added upon *Beacons* and *Buoys*, as accessories to our present subject. In some cases Beacons approach the excellence and costliness of standing Lighthouses. Thus the dangerous Wolf Rock and Rundlestone are marked with stone Beacons, the first of which cost nearly £12,000, and immense labour. There are 261 structures of some magnitude erected as Beacons under the public authorities of our country; and it is thought that our system, although capable of some improvement, is generally superior to that of foreign nations.

In the form and character of Buoys there has been very great improvement of late years, especially since the employment of iron in their construction, as in the case of ship-building. In Great Britain and Ireland, 1861, there were about 1,100 Buoys in position, excluding wreck, warping, and many others of minor importance; about one-half of which are under the public authorities. They generally keep their positions excellently, the chief accident occurring through being run down. Out of the whole number only 53 broke adrift in 1858, and of these a very large proportion were under local authorities. Mr. Herbert's Buoys, as before alluded to, answer their purpose admirably. Peacock's refuge Buoys are also excellent; and there are other

forms, as Lenox's and Poulter's, which are very efficient. The spiral form and dark colours (black or red) seem to be the most useful. The cost of a Buoy varies from £27 to £38 for the ordinary can, up to £130 and £197 for the first class spiral Buoys.

CHAPTER III.

LIGHTHOUSE ILLUMINATION.

1.—LIGHTS.

The first Lighthouses, such as the Cordouan and the North Foreland, had originally on their summit open fire-places, or chauffers; in that of the former were burnt billets of oak wood, and of the latter, coal; and this was the only means of indicating their situation during the night. A few words will show how incompletely these must have performed their office. Of course, the time at which a light becomes most serviceable is during tempestuous weather; and a wind, blowing towards the land, causes that dread to mariners—a lee-shore; yet this wind would drive the flames of an open fire away from the direction in which they were most wanted to be seen; thus the bars of the grate were often nearly melting to leeward, while towards the sea the coals remained untouched by fire. There was frequently, however, this advantage in the open fire, that during the fog or rain the glare of the fire was visible by reflection in the atmosphere, though the fire itself could not be seen. Such a feature would be of no advantage in the modern system, as will be hereafter shown.

The North Foreland Lighthouse, between Ramsgate and Margate, will be more familiar to many than other Lighthouses, and will serve as an excellent example of the progress of illumination. This Beacon was instituted for indicating the proximity of the Goodwin Sands. The first intimation we have of its existence is in 1636, in Charles the First's reign, when license was granted to Sir John Meldrum to renew and continue this and the South Foreland Lighthouse for the same purpose. At this time it was merely a large glass lantern on the top of a timber and plaster house, which was burnt in 1683. Towards the end of the same century, the present tower was partially erected; a strong octagonal structure, having the iron grate, or chauffer, for burning coals. From the difficulty of keeping up a proper flame in windy or rainy weather, about the year 1732, it was covered with a sort of lantern, with large sash windows, and the coal fire was kept alight by means of large bellows, which the attendants blew throughout the night. This was found not to answer, and the reflected glare above mentioned was thought desirable. Accordingly, the lantern was removed, and the fire restored to its original condition. Matters went on thus till 1790, when the tower was raised to its present height of 70 feet, and further improvements made in the lantern, by the introduction of lamps and other apparatus, hereafter to be described.

After some alterations of the Cordouan wood fire, the mariners complained that they could not see the light at the distance of two leagues as formerly. But Smeaton informs us, that the coal fire of the Spurn Point Lighthouse, at the mouth of the Humber, which was constructed on a good principle for burning, had been seen thirty miles off.

The only exceptions to the fires were the noble Eddystone lights, which then used to exhibit a chandelier of twenty-four wax candles, five of which weighed 2 lbs., and the Liverpool Lighthouses, which had oil lamps, with rude reflectors.

The use of coal fires has not been so long abolished as might be imagined. In Britain they were used till 1823. Thus the Isle of May Lighthouse, at the entrance

of the Frith of Forth, had a coal fire till 1810 ; at St. Bees Head, Cumberland, oil was first used in 1823 ; at the Flat Holm, Bristol Channel, in 1820, &c.

It is stated that a coal fire is still used on the Grönskar Lighthouse, East coast of Sweden. They were in operation on the two towers of Nidingen, in the Cattegat, till 1846.

The general use of *good* lights is of very recent date. During early times the modes of lighting were most imperfect, and the rude lamps, with their thick, torch-like wicks, which were the best then attainable, form a ridiculous contrast to the present universal brilliancy required.

Upon the introduction of the Argand lamp, a vast step was advanced towards the perfection of Lighthouses. This advance in artificial light was the greatest previous to the introduction of gas. It was discovered by M. Argand, a citizen of Geneva, about 1780 or 1785. It has remained as he left it, and appears as perfect in principle as can be looked for. Its perfection as an experiment was almost accidental. We are informed by the younger brother of Argand of its accidental discovery. He says, "My brother had long been trying to bring his lamp to bear. A broken-off neck of a flask was lying on the chimney-piece ; I happened to reach it over the table, and to place it over the circular flame of the lamp ; immediately it rose with brilliancy. My brother started from his seat in ecstasy, rushed upon me with a transport of joy, and embraced me with rapture." Thus was the Argand lamp formed.

On the introduction of a more efficient means of illumination, and the consequent abandonment of the coal fires, Lighthouses assumed a more important position in maritime affairs, and they were accordingly largely increased in number.

The cylindrical-wicked lamp, in its various forms, is the usual mode of lighting employed in Lighthouses. For the reflectors, the wick is nearly an inch in diameter ; for the lens lights, a more powerful and complicated lamp is used.

For a first-order light, this lamp consisted, in the first instance, of four concentric wicks, of the respective diameters of 0·827, 1·69, 2·52, and 3·39 inches, the smaller apparatus being constructed of 3 or 2 concentric wicks ; but within these last 10 years the interior wick has been removed from all the burners, it being thought that a light of superior brightness could be obtained by allowing more air to pass into the flame on the inside, and forcing this air outwards on to it by a metal breaker or button kept below the level of the flame, so as not to interfere with the rays of light emanating from all sides of it. But an undue economy has been forced on the consumption of oil, and the metal button hiding some of the upper rays, it is probable that the efficiency of the light has been impaired, and a portion of it screened from the upper part of the apparatus. The original form of the lamp will therefore be restored.

The oil is made to flow into the burners by various means, as is stated above. Fresnel's invention consisted of a series of four small pumps, worked by clock-work, which forced the oil upwards to the flames. Another mode was by weights acting on a piston ; a third by a spring doing the same office, a plan which has since become in universal use in the moderator lamps. Another mode, the pneumatic lamp of Messrs. Wilkins, acted by means of the pressure of air in the reservoir ; and another, frequently applied of late, is by placing the reservoir slightly higher than the lamp, the oil thus flowing freely by its own gravity to the required level.

The fuel used in the English Lighthouse in these excellent lamps up to the year 1846, was the best sperm oil that could be procured. At that period a change was made throughout the whole of the lamps, by adapting them to the use of colza or refined rape-seed oil, requiring a thicker wick. This oil was in use in the French Lighthouses for some time prior to this, and was procured from the seed of a peculiar species of wild cabbage, known in the north of France under the name of colzat, or colza. This plant is extensively cultivated in Normandy, &c., the chief markets for the oil being Caen, Rouen, Lille, and Courtrai. That now used by the Trinity House is chiefly refined by a patent process. This refined oil is of a superior character to the sperm oil ; it produces a brighter flame, does not cause so much deposition on the wick, consequently, will burn longer without trimming ; any adulteration in it is much more easily detected than in sperm oil, and it is half the cost. It is an

excellent substitute for the oil, which is annually becoming dearer, and more open to being mixed with other and inferior oils. In the Liverpool lights olive-oil has been used since 1847—a change effecting a saving of 40 per cent. on the use of sperm-oil. Olive-oil is also used in the Spanish and Austrian Lighthouses. The United States lights are supplied with sperm-oil exclusively. In our colonial Lighthouses other varieties of oil are used, of which one need only be noticed as being used in the Lighthouses near the Cape of Good Hope. This oil is procured from the tips of the tails of the Cape sheep, and is said to be far superior to any other oil for brilliancy of light; but the quantity consumed, and the expense, are great. It costs 10s. 6d. per gallon, and the first-order light of Cape Agulhas consumes about 730 gallons a-year; 482 gallons of rape-seed oil would be necessary for a year's supply.

One great advantage in the refined rape-seed oil is that it does not thicken, except upon a very great degree of cold, a qualification which places it far above sperm and many other oils for winter use. Indeed the change is a fortunate one in another respect. The untiring perseverance of the whale-fishers from the neighbourhood of Nantucket has so dispersed and destroyed their prey, that it is almost doubtful if a continuous and sufficient supply could be maintained, except at great prices.

The purity of the fuel, and the perfect combustion effected by the present arrangement of lamps, keep the flames used in the apparatus in their normal condition; but it is necessary to carry off the products of combustion from the confined space of the light-room, for, if they were not disposed of, they would both materially diminish the power of the light, and also be a serious detriment to the health of the attendant light-keeper, whose constant presence in the light-room is strictly required. This is effected by the ventilating tubes devised by Dr. Faraday, with the principles of which most are familiar; they are fitted to all our Lighthouses. A plan, similar in action, but less complete in detail, was promulgated at the commencement of the present century by Dr. Van Marum.

That a light of such intensity will be discovered as will penetrate a fog, may be considered as utterly hopeless. The sun, the great source of light itself, is entirely obscured by a comparatively thin film of vapour; and although we have artificial lights which apparently rival in brilliancy that of the sun, they are quite incapable of being seen to any great distance under such circumstances.

Perhaps it would be as well to notice here the very great distances to which lights have been visible. One of these is recorded in the account of the trigonometrical operations in France by MM. Biot and Arago. The points to be connected with Campvey, on the Island of Iviza, and a rocky mountain on the continent of Spain, called Desierto de las Palmas. On the former a powerful lamp with reflectors was placed. After watching for some months, a supposed minute star was identified as the signal light, and was afterwards easily recognized by the observers. This was a distance of nearly 100 miles. It is not intended by this example to say that a light could become serviceable at such a distance, but that it is possible to cause a light to be seen so far.

All modifications of lamp light sink into utter insignificance when compared with some other lights, produced by chemical means, from which very great expectations were formed, but hitherto with very little prospect of successful introduction. The first we shall mention is the Drummond light, generally known as the oxyhydrous or lime light.

Lieut. Drummond, the first promulgator of this splendid light, was employed in the grand trigonometrical survey of England, in the course of which it became necessary to connect by observation Leith Hill, in Surrey, with Berkhamstead Tower in Hertfordshire, which were to be seen, but could not be distinguished from each other. The discovery arose from his consideration of Berzelius's experiments with the blow-pipe, as detailed in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1826—1831; and from the intense light produced in these, Lieut. Drummond was induced to try a jet of flame from the combined gases, oxygen and hydrogen, on a ball of lime. Many trials of its intensity were made, one of which was in the north of Ireland. A hill in Inishowen, called Slievesnaght, was always enveloped in haze by day, and a Drummond light was placed on it. In the line between it and the observing station was a church

tower, much nearer to the latter, and on this an ordinary reflector was placed. The Drummond light, at the distance of 70 miles, was much more elevated than the other, which was 12 miles distant, and thus they appeared nearly on a level. When they were both seen, the Drummond light appeared to be much nearer and brighter than the lamp at 12 miles.

Its enormous power is evident from this, and it has been reckoned equal to 264 Argand lamps; and this is produced from a ball of lime $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and the angle which this minute object would subtend at the distance of 70 miles is only $\frac{1}{5}$ 6th part of a second.

The difficulties of introducing this light, however desirable, appeared at first to be insuperable. The preservation of an equal intensity of flame is almost impossible, from the rapid diminution of the lime ball by fusion and volatilization, and by its frequently cracking and breaking. It has also the most painful effect on the eyes of the attendants, and is most injurious to the sight.

The difficulties, however, of maintaining a steady light has been in part overcome, as an arrangement has been made by Mr. Renton which preserves the cylinder of lime from cracking, and then jets of the combined gases produce a most brilliant flame. It has not yet been tried to any great extent in Lighthouses.

A proposition for increasing the intensity of the flame of the oil lamp was made by Mr. Gurney, in 1835; this was to impinge upon the flame jets of oxygen gas. This, by increasing the combustion, certainly enhanced the effects of the flame, but it charred the wick; and in this case, as in the former, it would be difficult to apply it to Lighthouses, from their isolated position, and the difficulty and danger of producing and keeping the gas.

The method of illumination by gas has in some instances been successfully tried, as in the Lighthouse at Hartlepool. The burner here is that of Mr. M'Niel. Gas, as an illuminator for Lighthouses, was proposed, in 1823, by Signor Aldini, of Milan.

The splendid light obtained by electricity has long been a desideratum, and numerous trials and great skill has been employed in overcoming its difficulties. It was hoped that the apparatus of Messrs. Staite and Petrie (1848) would have been successful, but it was found to be uncertain. M. Dubosc has designed an excellent lamp, which is used in philosophical experiments; but it requires delicate management, and is very expensive. Mr. Harrison's plan has not come into use.

There are two great difficulties in solving the problem of a steady light from electricity. The first is, in maintaining an equable force from the producing elements, that is, the battery, which, of course, will gradually decline in power after a short time, and no means have, as yet, been devised for so thoroughly obviating this, as to keep up for so many hours as the light must be shown. The next is, at the outlet of this current; in preserving that exact distance between the two points of carbon, through which the arc passes, which maintains the light in its normal condition. These carbon points are usually formed of graphite, the substance which is found lining the inner surface of the old gas retorts. The rapid disintegration of the positive pole, the less diminution of the negative pole, and the irregularity of the consumption of both under the intense action, have baffled the ingenuity of almost all who have attempted to control them.

Professor T. H. Holmes has adopted another form of originating the current than has hitherto been tried—that of magneto-electricity. The whole apparatus and its results are an admirable exemplification of the correlation of the physical forces—an evidence that one power may be traced throughout a train of operations until it emanates in a totally different form. The apparatus consists of a series of very powerful permanent magnets, around the poles of which the helices are made to revolve by means of a steam-engine, and from the extent of the primary arrangement a most powerful magnetic current is produced, which, passing through the carbon pencils, shows that splendid light which entirely eclipses all other modes of illumination.

This beautiful adaptation was used for 6 months in the upper Lighthouse of the North Foreland, and was very successful. The light, which is not $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter,

was shown to disadvantage in the great lens, which, being adapted for the great lamp, was not suitable for it, and appeared at a distance of a bluish colour, probably by contrast with the red or yellow flame of the adjoining oil lamps. It is to be tried at the Dungeness Lighthouse.

The totally distinct character and colour of the electric light, will at once distinguish it at any distance from that derived from any other source. Therefore, supposing that this illumination be adopted as an adjunct to that in present use, the stations in which it is applied will be distinguished from their neighbours without the chance of mistake, the fruitful source of accident from the present lights.

Lieut. Raper, in his admirable work, proposes another method of showing a light for sea purposes, that is, by illuminating the clouds and haze over the station by the electric light. It was also proposed by Sir Edward Belcher, in 1833. This shaft of luminosity might be inclined in various directions, or it might be made to revolve by proper optical arrangements, and this would give a great relief to the already exhausted resources for varying the appearances of lights; but there is one case which might render this system of no avail, and that is a perfectly pure atmosphere.

This brief exposition must suffice as to the source of light. The apparatus used to control or economise this light is of two characters, either by reflectors or lenses, the catoptric and dioptric systems.

2.—THE CATOPTRIC, OR REFLECTOR SYSTEM.

The effects of a light in giving out rays without any controlling apparatus, will be to fill a sphere whose radius is equal to the distance at which the light is visible. In the light shown from a Lighthouse, those beams which are thrown upwards or downwards beyond the reach of vision would be totally lost for practical utility; it becomes necessary, to economise the light, to deflect these rays and cause them to assume that direction only in which they would be required. For all practical purposes, at present, we may consider that those only which issue in an horizontal direction are effective, and our apparatus must be so ordered to answer the end of forming a *horizontal band or zone of light*.

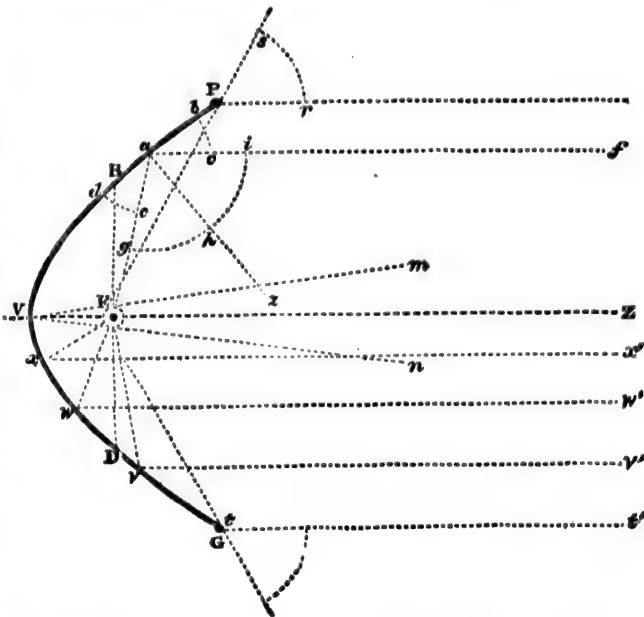
To do this we have two alternatives, the one to *reflect* the errant rays into the proper direction, by means of mirrors of the requisite form; or to *deflect* them, by causing them to pass through some refracting medium for the same purpose; in other words, to apply *lenses* of a particular form *before* the light, or reflectors *behind* the light.

The first idea of economising light, by the means of reflectors, is met with in the history of the Cordouan light. M. Bitri, who remodelled the lantern in 1727, arranged it for burning pit coal, of which 225 lbs. (French) were ignited at once, and lasted the night. Above the fire, instead of having a hollow cupola, as it had previously been, or of being entirely open like other Lighthouses, the circle of the ceiling of the cupola was made the base of an inverted cone, whose apex projected downwards three feet; the whole surface of this was covered with tin plates. These becoming reflecting surfaces, served to increase the intensity of the light; but how they were kept free from tarnish, and the effects of the smoke, we are not informed. Here we have the first element of the reflector system, and it is virtually the principle of the present Bordier-Marcet apparatus. Such an arrangement would certainly answer its requirements as applied to a coal fire, and any improvement on it must be also made in conjunction with some better mode of producing a light.

As the Catoptric principle depends on the figure of the parabolic curve, we will first describe this curve.

The Parabola is a conic section, whose figure possessing certain properties, renders it available for the purposes of reflection, and the true formula for its construction, as applied to Lighthouse purposes, is given by Captain Joseph Huddart, F.R.S.

The form given to the Lighthouse reflector is generated by the revolution of this curve round its axis, producing a semblance to a portion of a sphere. Its properties will be better understood by the diagram. The line $P V G$ is such a parabolic curve, and within it is a point, F , which is called the *focus*, which is the situation of the lamp in the reflector, of which this may be supposed to be a section. Now it is a fundamental law in optics, that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection, that is, the ray is thrown off a reflecting surface at the opposite angle to which it is received. The peculiarity of this curved line of the parabola is, that any line drawn from the focus, F , to the parabolic curve, as $F a$, makes



with the normals to the curve, as $a z$, angles equal to the inclination of these same normals respectively to lines drawn parallel to the axis, $V Z$. Thus a ray from the lamp, F , thrown on the surface of the reflector at a , will be reflected in the direction $a f$, which is parallel to the axis, $V Z$, and the angle of reflection, $b a c$, is equal to the angle of incidence, $d a e$; or, in other words, it makes with the normal, $a z$, the angle, $g a h$, equal to the adjacent angle, $h a i$. And this property belongs to every portion of the surface of the parabola, and consequently the rays will be represented by the lines $F x x'$, $F w w'$, &c. Thus it will be understood that this reflector must be most perfect in its action at that portion comprehended between the vertex, V , and the rectum or principal parameter, $B D$. For, as any deviation from the true figure will, of course, be doubled by the operation of the instrument, it will be readily seen that the acute angles made by incident rays, towards the mouth of the reflector, will be much more easily distorted by any defect, than when the angles are much more obtuse, and the reflection more direct, as they will be behind the parameter. This will show, as before, that the portion at the back of the light is the most effective of the parabolic reflector. There is some loss of light in the reflector, which will be more particularly adverted to presently.

Supposing it possible to produce a perfect reflector of the foregoing figure, and in its focus we were to place a *point* of light, it would send forth a *cylinder* of rays equal in diameter to its double ordinate, or the distance between G and P ; and if we had to construct a light apparatus which should exhibit a light in every direction in azimuth, or round the whole 360 degrees of the horizon, it is manifest that it would be impossible to do so with any number of such instruments: there would be dark intervals between the directions of their axes.

But here another circumstance awaits us. The flame of one inch in diameter, used

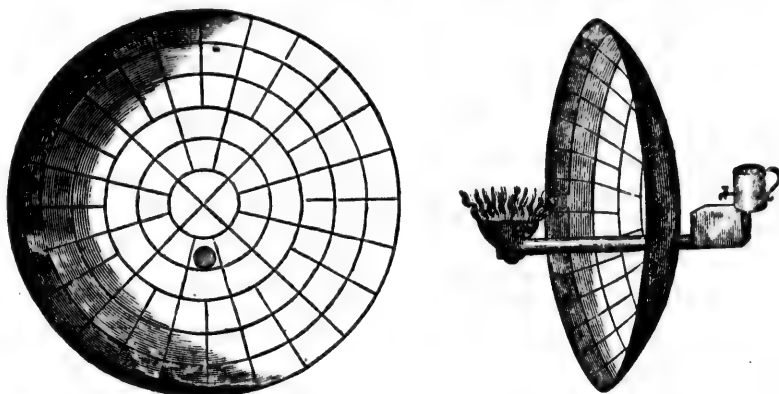
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in illuminating such a reflector, supposing the focal length of the reflector to be four inches, will subtend an angle of $14^{\circ} 22'$ at the vertex of the parabola, or the angle $m V n$. Thus the reflected rays from the external edges of the flame will diverge from the axis to one-half such an angle on either side of it. This divergence decreases in those rays which strike the surface at greater distances from the vertex, but, combined with other circumstances, between 11° and 15° or 17° of divergence may be considered as effective from such an instrument. It would therefore take from 25 to 33 such reflectors to form a complete zone of light.

With respect to the invention of parabolic mirrors, we find them mentioned at a very early period, though not in connection with the subject of illumination, but in reference to their powers of focalising the rays of the sun to form burning instruments, an inverse principle of that of lamp reflectors. In a work entitled "Pantometria, by Leonhard Digges, published in London in 1571, the author states that "with a glasse framed by a revolution of a section parabolically, I have set fire to powder half a mile and more distant." In the prosecution of this subject, the celebrated Napier and Sir Isaac Newton experimented with parabolic reflectors before 1673. And the celebrated Buffon, with the same object, proposed the polyzonal lens, now modified for Lighthouse purposes, as will be mentioned hereafter.

The first parabolic reflectors for Lighthouses were used at Liverpool, probably in 1763, certainly previous to 1777, for in that year William Hutchinson, Dock Master of that place, published his "Practical Seamanship," and in that work he fully describes the apparatus used in the four Lighthouses built at Liverpool in 1763.*

The origin of their use is curious. It is said, that at a convivial meeting of some scientific men at Liverpool prior to this date, that one of the company wagered that he would read a newspaper at the distance of 200 feet by the light of a farthing candle. This he afterwards won by means of a wooden bowl, lined with putty, in



Parabolic Reflectors used in the Liverpool Lighthouses, erected in 1763; copied from a plate in Hutchinson's "Practical Seamanship," 1777, formed of wood and lined with pieces of looking-glass, or of plates of tin. The oil kept on a level with the flame by a dripping-pot, supplying the reservoir at the back.

* Lighthouses were not always looked upon as useful aids. The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool wrote to Sir G. Ireland, their representative in Parliament, on January 5, 1670, to appear against *Reading's patent for Lighthouses*:—"In regard those Lighthouses will be no benefit to our Mariners, but a hurt, and Expose them to more danger if trust to them; and also be a very great and unnecessary burden and charge to them." See Transactions "Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," vol. vi. pp. 16 and *24.

which facets of looking-glass were embedded, and formed a reflector. One of the company was William Hutchinson, who, seizing the idea, thus utilized it.

These reflectors were formed to a parabolic curve by a somewhat rude process, which he describes.

"We have had," says Mr. Hutchinson, "and used here in Liverpool, reflectors of 1, 2, and 3 feet focus, and 3, 5½, 7½, and 12 feet diameter. The smallest made of tin plates soldered together, and the largest of wood covered with plates of looking-glass, and a copper lamp, the cistern part for the oil and wick stands behind the reflector, so that nothing stands before the reflector to interrupt the blaze of the lamp acting upon it, but the tube that goes through with a spreading burner mouth-piece, to spread the blaze parallel thereto, and with the middle of it just in the focus or burning point of the reflector.

"The lamps are like the reflectors, proportional to make a greater or less blaze as required; their spreading burning parts are from 3 to 12 and 14 inches broad, and are trimmed every four hours.

"Thus are these Lighthouses constructed, kept, and situated, and have stood the test of a fair trial, and the preference and advantages given to them even by their opponents, as there always will be to new things commonly calling them new whims, till time and trial confirm them as useful improvements."

Thus writes Mr. Hutchinson, in 1777; and he also proposed other and more complete reflectors similar to those we now possess.

The reflectors now used in the Trinity House lights are constructed, as before mentioned, according to the formula proposed by Captain Joseph Huddart, F.R.S., an Elder Brother of the Trinity Corporation; and a man of whom England may be proud. These reflectors are hence known by the name of Huddart's reflectors, and, as far as their principle is concerned, they may be pronounced perfect. Their manufacture is conducted with every care; but, of course, it is *absolutely* impossible to produce a faultless instrument: but as they are made, they may be considered among the most perfect specimens of workmanship.

The proposition for parabolic reflectors was made by M. Teulère, of the French Royal Engineers, in a memoir dated June 26, 1783, as intended for the Cordouan Lighthouse, but they were in use in England many years previous to that period.* They were also constructed, by Lenoir, of silvered copper, under the direction of the Chevalier Borda, in 1780.

In the year 1786, reflectors and oil lamps were proposed at the first meeting of the Scottish Lighthouse Commissioners. The first metallic reflectors used in the Northern Lighthouses were constructed by Mr. Thomas Smith, of Edinburgh. The figure was given to them by a plaster mould, and the cavity was afterwards filled in, by means of cement, with small facets of mirror-glass. This must have done its work very imperfectly, although the general figure was capable of considerable accuracy. In

* In the admirable account of the Skerryvore Lighthouse, &c., by Alan Stevenson, Esq., p. 205, and in his "Rudimentary Treatise on Lighthouses," p. 73, the merit of the first application of reflectors is awarded to M. Teulère, as above. But the author quotes from a second (or Liverpool) edition of Hutchinson's work, in 1791. The first (or London) edition, illustrated by the same plates, and containing much the same matter, was published in 1777, under the title of "A Treatise on Practical Seamanship," &c.; a different title to the second edition. It is beyond question that reflectors were in use in Liverpool before they were in the Cordouan.

Hutchinson closed a life of much usefulness and excellence in 1810. He was dock-master in or prior to 1759. In 1764 he commenced a valuable series of tide and meteorological observations, continued till August, 1793. In early life he was shipwrecked, and the crew being without food they drew him to ascertain who should be put to death, to furnish a revolting and horrible meal to the survivors. The lot fell upon Hutchinson, but they were providentially saved by a ship which came in sight. He ever afterwards observed this day as one of strict devotion. "Trans. Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," vol. ix. pp. 240, 241.

1803, the first polished metal reflectors used in Scotland, were placed in Inch-Keith Lighthouse.

The reflector system has been called the English system, in contradistinction to the lens or French system. This is because we had numerous Lighthouses in which this fine apparatus had been perfected before the French, who were second in this field, had any systematic arrangement, which was indeed not until after 1825. In the early days of the present Lighthouses these reflectors were supposed to do their work so perfectly that but little could be gained by a change to the expensive and difficult system of lenses. Later inquiries have not entirely subverted this opinion.

"It has been generally assumed that the dioptric is preferable to the catoptric system; but while your Commissioners do not controvert this opinion, they have conclusive evidence that many of the catoptric lights in England are not only excellent in themselves, but exceed in efficiency the dioptric lights on its shores. The first part of Question 7, of Circular VIII., addressed to mariners, runs thus:—"What British light have you usually seen farthest off?" And out of the 579 witnesses who have answered this question, the greatest distances are mentioned with reference to the lights at Lundy Island, the Calf of Man, Tuskar, Flamborough Head, Beachy Head, and Cromer, and the greatest numbers of witnesses mention Flamborough Head, the Lizard, Lundy, Beachy Head, the Start, and the South Stack, all of which are catoptric revolving lights, with the exception of the Lizard, which is catoptric fixed, and the Lundy and Start, which are dioptric revolving."*

The reflectors in use by the Trinity House are 21 inches in diameter for shore lights, and 4 inches of focal length, having a total reflecting surface of 518.6 square inches. They cost about £31 10s. The Scotch are of 24 inches aperture, and cost £43. Messrs. Wilkins are proposing them of 36 inches in diameter. They are most excellently made, and have lasted, unimpaired, 30 or 40 years.

The brilliancy of the ray from this reflector is considerably stronger in the direction of the axis, that is, when viewed directly in front, than it is for some distance on either side of that direction; and at great distances, in fixed lights, when you are in the direction between the axes of the adjoining reflectors, the light is frequently glimmering and feeble, but a small change in the position of the ship brings you again into the brighter beam of the reflector, one of which, it will be understood, is only in sight at a time. This is an important observation to the sailor, in distinguishing one fixed light from another, of different description of apparatus.

When a revolving light is required, a number of these reflectors are fixed to the sides of a triangular or quadrangular iron frame, and the whole caused to revolve in regular periods, by means of clockwork. The reflectors on each side of the revolving frame, from four to eight in number, are thus successively directed to every point of the horizon; and the combined result of their rays form a flash of greater or less duration, according to the rapidity of their revolution.

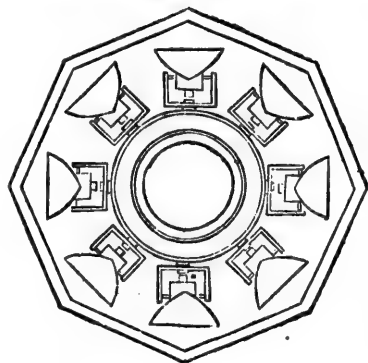
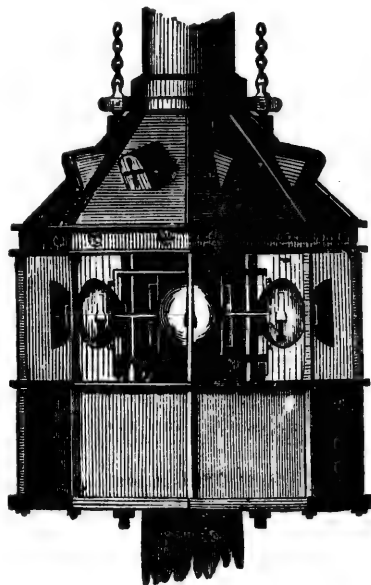
From the amount of divergence (13), the period during which such a light will remain visible is from 12 to 15 seconds, the light gradually increasing, and as gradually diminishing. And as the action of the reflector is only in the direction to which it is placed, the intervals between the flashes will be quite dark, for a shorter or longer period, according to the distance from which it is viewed, whether it is beyond that to which the unassisted flame will reach.

The light from a revolving catoptric or reflecting system is much brighter than from a fixed light on either principle, as you have the combined effect of several reflectors, each of which gives an equal amount of light, it is calculated, to 350 or 450 such lights without any reflectors.

In floating Lightvessels the light is always shown from parabolic reflectors. These are smaller than those used in Lighthouses, being 12 inches in diameter. For fixed lights, eight lamps and reflectors, each suspended on gimbals, or on ball and socket-joints, so that they always maintain their perpendicularity, notwithstanding the roll-

* Report of the Royal Commission, March, 1861, pp. 7, 8.

ing of the vessel, are arranged in an octagonal lantern, which goes round the mast, and is hauled up to the mast-head when on service, and is let down on the deck during the day, or while the lamps are trimming. Revolving lights for floating Lightvessels have four or eight lamps, and similar reflectors, and the lantern revolves around the mast. The adjoining diagram is a representation of one of Messrs. Wilkins' Revolving Light Lanterns. It is very similar to that of a fixed light, the clock-work moving it is placed between decks.



parabola around its focus in a horizontal plane; the centre of this is taken out to admit the lamp, which thus has all around it, above and below, a reflecting surface, which sends its upward and downward rays in a horizontal direction.

The lights in the ensuing list, which are upon the catoptric or reflecting system, are distinguished by this mark ●. Their magnitude, or order, is not indicated; the class of the light is to be inferred from its importance.

Only one English Lightvessel, that in the Tees, has a dioptric apparatus. Several of the Lightvessels are now made to show revolving *red* or bright lights where they were formerly fixed lights, as in the case of the Nore Lightship, it having been found that in many cases it was difficult to distinguish the fixed light of the Lightvessel from the mast-head lights of the ships at anchor near them.

The red revolving lights are now made very efficient. The red light is made by using a coloured chimney to the lamp; or, in some cases, a pane of red glass is placed upon the reflector. A green or blue light is sometimes used as a pier mark, or in other subordinate positions; but red is the only efficient colour. The French coloured lights are much paler than ours. The best red glass is coloured with chloride of gold, known in the middle ages as the purple of Cassius. It has only been rediscovered of late years. When the Bell Rock Lighthouse was completing, there was great difficulty in procuring the red panes for the coloured flash.

An apparatus for producing an *intermitting* light, of the only appearance to which such a term is applicable, is in use in three of the Scottish Lighthouses, the invention of Mr. Robert Stevenson. It is an arrangement by means of which the light is suddenly obscured by an eclipser, and as suddenly appears again at its full brilliancy. This feature distinguishes it completely from revolving lights, which come gradually to their greatest brightness, and as gradually decrease, and this either from the reflecting or refracting apparatus.

There is yet another sort of reflector in use in France for harbour lights, called the Bordier Marcet apparatus, from its inventor, or the sidereal lamp (*fanal sidéral*). It is used with a single lamp, and consists of two circular reflectors about $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, whose figure is formed by the revolution of a

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3.—THE DIOPTRIC OR LENS SYSTEM.

This system,—that in which the controlling apparatus is placed before the light,—is next to be considered.

There are several very early notices, which seem to shadow out this principle. One is given in Smeaton's account of the Eddystone, where a London optician proposed to grind the panes of the lantern to circular segments, so as to form a sphere of 15 feet in diameter. This was negatived, and we cannot learn what the particulars were, although an optician, it would be thought, would deal with refraction and economise the light.

The use of lenses in Lighthouses dates from early times. It is more than probable that Argand's invention soon directed attention to the best mode of concentrating the light. William Hutchinson relates an experiment tried at Liverpool with a hollow lens filled with brine, which, however, was broken by the heat of the lamp. It is certain that they were placed in one of the Portland Lighthouses between 1786 and 1790, by Thomas Rogers. These lenses were 21 inches in diameter, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick in the centre; the flame of the lamp was 3 inches in diameter, and behind it was placed a glass (spherical) reflector, 12 or 18 inches in diameter, and by a new method silvered over the convex side without quicksilver. These lenses were also adopted by Rogers in the Lighthouses at the Hill of Howth, and at Waterford. Similar, but smaller lenses, 16 or 18 inches in diameter, carefully worked, and which cost £50 each, were in use at the North Foreland. There were 15 of them placed there at the commencement of the present century by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, where they remained till 1834, when the Trinity House replaced them by reflectors, which have again recently been removed for a beautiful new dioptric apparatus.

The lens apparatus now in use is peculiar. It is called, from its figure, the Annular or Polyzoal Lens.

The history of the polyzoal lens is simple. Like the parabolic reflector, it was originally designed for a burning instrument, by collecting the rays of the sun, and for no other purpose. For a very long period these instruments, of various forms, occupied a large share of the attention of the experimentalists of the last and preceding centuries. Modern progress has converted them into scientific toys.

The merit of the earliest suggestion is due to the celebrated Buffon, the French naturalist, who, in 1773, according to Condorcet, proposed, for a burning glass, to form it of three concentric circular pieces upon each other. If a lens were required of 24 inches in diameter, and 3 inches thick in the middle, then the central portion was to be of 8 inches diameter, and 1 inch thick, inserted into a circular zone; ground to the same focus, and 16 inches diameter; and this again into a similar zone of 24 inches. Buffon states that the rays would be twice as powerful passing through 1 inch, as they would through 3 inches thickness of glass.

The suggestion of Buffon was acted on by the Abbé Rochon, with some success, in 1780; but his operation consisted in grinding down a single piece of glass into concentric rings. A similar lens was made by Messrs. Cookson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and tried by the Northern Lighthouse Board. This process is necessarily attended with an enormous amount of trouble and expense, and the result must be precarious.

The particulars of Buffon's invention appear in most of the English and Scotch Encyclopædias, published after 1796. In 1812 Sir David Brewster proposed a plan for a built lens in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. v. This was also intended for a burning instrument, and no mention is made at this time for its converse properties, that of distributing light, as adopted for Lighthouses. There is no need of controversy on this. Lighthouses, at this date, had not then attained the importance they now have; and the beautiful reflectors then in use, as in the Bell Rock, were considered to do their work perfectly. Besides this, the polyzoal lens is not adapted for *fixed lights*; the cylindric refractor for the purpose was not perfected till 1836.

It is to the late M. Augustin Fresnel that we owe the introduction of the lenticular system, and hence it is frequently called by his name. Its origin dates from

1819. During the progress of the great Trigonometrical Survey of France, under MM. Arago and Mathieu, powerful lights were used as signals; and one of these lenses, 3 feet in diameter, constructed by M. Soleil from the designs of Fresnel, was applied to a large lamp on Cape Grisnez, and other places, in the autumn of 1821. Major Colby, who was employed in the operations on our side, informed Mr. Robert Stevenson of the particulars, in Nov. 1821. On July 23, 1823, the splendid revolving apparatus of this system was first shown in the Cordouan Lighthouses.

In 1824, Mr. Robert Stevenson visited the French Lighthouses, &c., and reported on them to the Scottish Lighthouse Board. The first application of the system there was in the Isle of May Light, by Mr. Alan Stevenson, the talented son of the before-named eminent Lighthouse engineer, in October, 1825. Holland was the first to follow France in the use of the system. The Trinity House erected the first lenticular apparatus in the Start Lighthouse, 1836.

The Lighthouses of France were very few in number prior to Fresnel's invention; upon his success the French Government determined upon the establishment of the grand system adopted in 1825, and of the sole application of the lens in all cases of new lights. The case was different on our side. Many of the present lights existed long before the invention of Fresnel, and, having been erected as exigencies arose, there necessarily was not that exact order and regularity that might have been attained by a total change and remodelling at any period. That our system does not suffer by comparison with those of other countries, is a grand proof of the talent of our Trinity Board and other authorities, and of the skill of our engineers.

The lenticular apparatus may be thus described:—It consists of a central and powerful lamp, of course emitting luminous beams in every direction. Around this is placed an arrangement of glass, so formed as to *refract* these beams into parallel rays in the required directions.

The laws of refraction are well understood, and require but little explanation here. We shall just allude to it sufficiently to elucidate our subject. When a ray of light passes out of a rarer into a denser medium, or *vice versa*, it is refracted from its original direction, and assumes that which is induced principally by the density of the second medium. This is made familiar by the bent appearance of an oar, or a mooring when it dips beneath the water. The use of the glass lens is thus to bend the rays which fall on and emerge from its 2 surfaces. The action of the bull's-eye lantern, in sending forth the rays in one direction, will explain this principle. As the normal figure of the lens is that to which its powers are due, the polyzonal lens must be considered as such a complete lens with the unnecessary portions cut away.

One great advantage in the decomposition of the original lens is that of diminishing its weight very considerably, and also the greater certainty of the more uniform density of the material from which it is made. There is also another

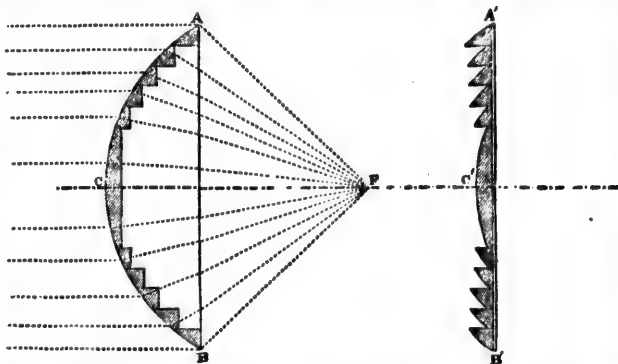


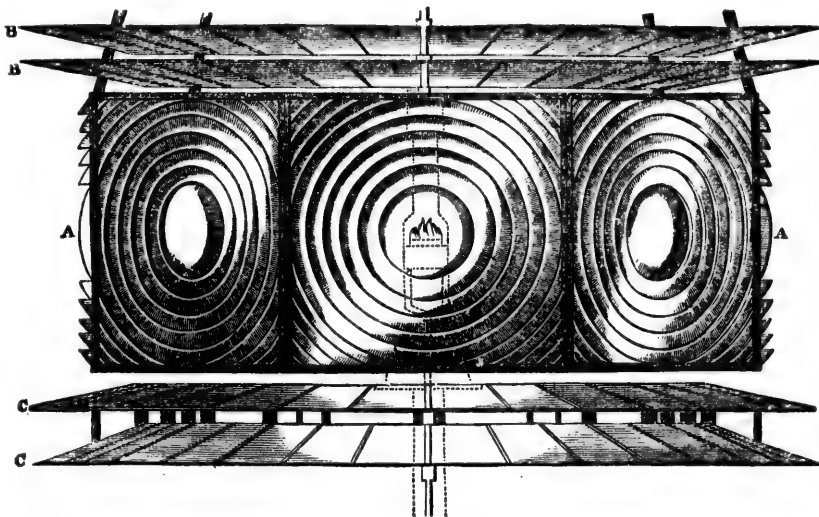
Diagram illustrative of the principle of the polyzonal lens. ABC is a section of an ordinary plano-convex lens, whose focus is at F. As the great thickness of the central portion abstracts much of the light in its passage, the convex surface may be supposed to be cut into circular zones, whose section is as the shaded part of the diagram, and these sections being all placed in one plane, as A' B' C', the latter will have all the optical properties of the former, because the two surfaces are still of the same relative figure.

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point in the construction: it affords the means for correcting the aberration for sphericity, a great point in the manufacture of lenses.

The principle of the polyzonal lens being thus explained, the method of applying these to control the luminous rays of a lamp is now to be shown. For this purpose they are built into a square figure, that is, for such lenses as are for revolving lights.

For a *revolving* light, eight of such lenses, which, for a light of the first order, have a focal length of 3 feet 0.25 inches, are formed into an octangular drum which surrounds the central lamp, placed in their common focus. This, then, is the principal portion of the controlling apparatus for a *revolving* light.



The central portion of a first order dioptric revolving light apparatus (the Bermuda light). A A represents the polyzonal lenses, of which there are eight, arranged around the central lamp. The diameter of the octangular prism formed by them is 6 ft. 0.5 in. B B are two of the eight upper series of reflecting zones. These are composed of separate silvered-glass mirrors, and each diminishing in diameter, forming a cupola rising to 5 ft. 6 in. above the flame. C C, two of the four lower series of zones, which are all of the same diameter. The action of these zones will be explained presently.

The lamp which this system is applied to, contains four concentric wicks, (of the respective diameters of .857, 1.69, 2.52, and 3.39 inches,) and the oil, by a peculiar construction, either by a mechanical contrivance of small pumps worked by clock-work, or of springs or weights, or else by the pressure of air upon the surface of the oil in the reservoir, is made to flow copiously over these wicks, otherwise the great heat evolved during its combustion would char the wicks. This lamp consumes a pint of sperm oil per hour; or, according to the computation of the French Commission des Phares, 570 gallons per year. This powerful apparatus being in the centre of the surrounding lenticular system, the ray impinging upon each lens is refracted into a series of parallel, or nearly parallel beams, whose section is the figure of the lens, in the case of the revolving light, or into a continuous zone or band of light around the horizon in the fixed light. M. A. Fresnel, in the construction of the Cordouan dioptric system, used a more complicated system than that above described. A similar arrangement also is in operation at the Skerryvore, and some other stations; and in these cases every available means is taken to economize the light.

For a *fixed* light, another adaptation of the principle is used. We must suppose

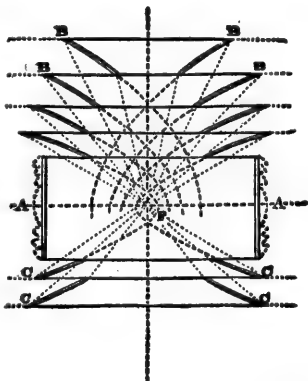
the section of the lens, A B (Diagram on p. 20), to revolve around the focal point, F, and in the same plane, which will produce a series of horizontal belts, having their vertical section similar to that of the lens in its circular form. The effect of this, applied to a central lamp, will be to produce a continuous belt of light in azimuth, instead of a series of beams parallel, or nearly parallel, to the axis of the circular lenses, as in the case of the revolving apparatus. In the focus of this belt, or drum of glass, is placed the lamp, as in the former case.

Originally this cylinder for a fixed light of the first order was made into a polygon of thirty-two sides; but in 1836, the Messrs. Cookson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, made one entire, which was the greatest step then achieved in the construction of these lenses.

As the systems we have been explaining will only act upon those beams which are comprized within the angle contained between the focus and the upper and lower edges of the lenses, or about three-eighths of the whole quantity of light, it becomes necessary to economize, as far as possible, those portions which are above and beneath this portion of the apparatus.

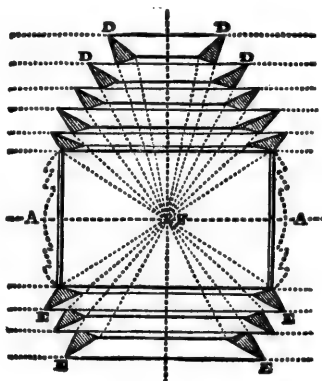
In the early apparatus, the upper portion consisted of a series of catoptric zones, formed of separate pieces of silvered concave glass, arranged in such a manner as to reflect horizontally the beams thrown on to them. The degree of curvature and inclination to the plane of the system was determined, as in the case of the parabolic reflector, by considering their section to be a portion of such parabolas as would, if carried around the focus, form perfect reflectors, as will be readily understood by the subjoined Diagram, where the dotted lines show the form of that portion of the parabola not comprized in the catoptric zone. The same applies to the lower portion of the system.

In the small, or harbour lights, instead of these reflecting mirrors, another plan was first used by M. Augustin Fresnel, that of catadioptric rings, composed of glass, which *totally reflected* the rays thrown on to them. The action of these zones or rings is explained in the third Diagram.



Catoptric Zones.

F, the focus of the system and the situation of the light; A A, principal lenses; B B, upper reflecting zones; C C, lower reflecting zones. The parabolic curves, of which the section of the zones is a portion, is continued round the focus in the dotted lines.



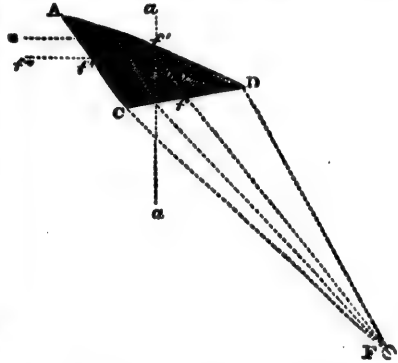
Catadioptric Zones.

F, the focus, and A A the principal lenses, as in the adjoining diagram; D D, the upper system of totally reflecting prismatic zones, and E E the lower portion of the system. The action of these prisms is explained in the next diagram.

The first example of this catadioptric apparatus was constructed by M. Tabouret,

who was connected with the French Commission des Ponts et Chaussées, a short time before the death of M. Augustin Fresnel.

One of the most important improvements which took place in pharology was the adaptation of this accessory on a much larger scale than had previously been supposed possible, by the suggestion of Mr. Alan Stevenson, who, in his construction of the Skerryvore Lighthouse, used every means to render this important edifice most complete in every respect. In conjunction with M. Leonor Fresnel and M. François, jun., the constructors, this apparatus was added to the lower portion of the Skerryvore dioptric light, consisting of five glass zones, which replaced in the ordinary system four horizontal zones, each composed of thirty-two concave mirrors. In a fixed light apparatus of the first order, nineteen of these catadioptric zones replace eleven reflecting zones.



A D C will represent a section of this glass zone, which is so placed with regard to the focus, F, that a ray falling upon it at f will be at such an angle on D A, that instead of passing out, it will be *totally reflected* from that point of incidence, as f'' , and will finally assume the direction, $f'' f''$ of a right angle to the normal, a a, as required. This angle, in passing from glass into air, is about $41^\circ 49'$, and a greater angle of incidence gives a reflected ray. In the largest zone, the radius of the arc (the reflecting surface), D A, is equal to 28.46 feet, and the angle, D C A, is equal to $117^\circ 26' 42''$.

"Nothing can be more beautiful," says Mr. Alan Stevenson, "than an entire apparatus for a fixed light of the first order. It consists of a central belt of refractors, forming a hollow cylinder, 6 feet in diameter and 30 inches high; below it are six triangular rings of glass ranged in a cylindrical form, and above a crown of thirteen rings of glass, forming by their union a hollow cage composed of polished glass, 10 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. I know of no work of art more beautiful or creditable to the boldness, ardour, intelligence, and zeal of the artist."

The divergence of the polyzonal lens is much less than that of the parabolic reflector, being about $5^\circ 9'$, owing to the smaller angle subtended by the flame upon the inner surface of the lenses. From this cause, the flash in a revolving light is but of short duration, while that from revolving reflectors lasts much longer, from their greater powers of divergence. To compensate for this, the light from the lenticular apparatus is, within a certain distance, continuous; the upper and lower portions of the system giving a steady light.

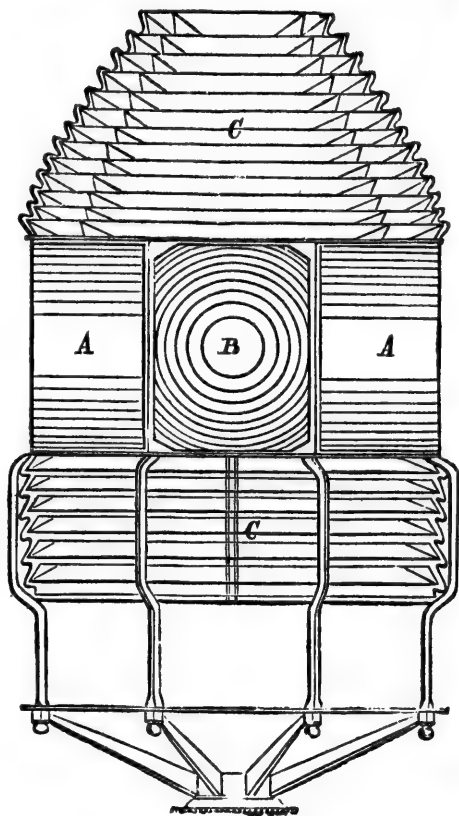
FIXED AND FLASHING LIGHTS.—There is one character of light in the French (and other) systems which is peculiar, and requires special mention, as it does not appear to be properly understood by many, and is frequently an important distinction. This, the *feu fixe varié par une éclat* of Fresnel, has this appearance in a light whose period is four minutes: first, a bright fixed light, for above $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; then a short, but not total eclipse, for about 10 seconds; then a very bright flash, of much greater intensity than the preceding fixed light; then another short eclipse, and then the fixed light as before. In the larger apparatus the distinction between this and an ordinary revolving light is well marked by the intensity of the fixed light between the brighter flashes, and also especially by the short eclipses preceding and following the bright flash. In the smaller apparatus the bright flash is not so well marked; but the short eclipses will be a clear index to its character.

There are different modes of producing this effect. Fresnel's plan was to have an ordinary fixed light apparatus, around the outside of which two revolving panels of refractors passed in regular succession. These panels consisted of *vertical* lenses, similar to the *horizontal* central belt. They thus received on their inner surface all the light which issued from the central lamp through the fixed lens on the angle

which they intercepted, and which each refracts into *parallel* beams to the direction it faces as it revolves. Therefore, instead of the rays passing in all directions on that azimuth, a portion of them are collected and concentrated in one direction for the bright flash; and the angle between this bright beam and that emanating from the fixed portion of the apparatus is that which forms the eclipses. The upper and lower zones, of course, are those which maintain a constant light; so that the eclipses in this, as well as in most other lenticular lights, is not total within short distances.

Sometimes the flash is coloured *red*, as in the light on Chausey, Vièrge Island, Point d'Alprèch, &c.; and in a few cases *green*, as in some of the new Turkish lights, &c.

In another method of producing this effect, constructed by M. Letourneau, the necessity for using two lenses is avoided; and,



consequently, the loss of light inevitable in the absorption of a portion in its passage through the glass. The adjoining diagram will explain it. In the central portion of the apparatus B is one of the polyzonal lenses, similar to those figured on page 21; on either side of this is a portion of a fixed light apparatus, shown by the horizontal belts A A. For a fixed light, of course, these horizontal belts are carried all round; and the light appears as a vertical stripe of the breadth of the flame from the top to the bottom of the belt. In the polyzonal lens the light appears to cover its whole surface, and is only visible when in front. The whole apparatus is made to revolve by machinery, and the appearance is as above described: first, the fixed light from the portions on either side; then a short eclipse due to the light being diverted by the great lens; then the full blaze of the lens for 8 or 10 seconds; then another eclipse, and so on.

This diagram will also explain another portion of the apparatus, of which a section is given on page 23. The upper and lower portions, C C, in this are the totally reflecting glass zones, which have now almost entirely replaced those figured on page 21, and their action is explained before. It is this part of the apparatus, as before mentioned, which is constantly visible within 10 or 12 miles in fine

weather, and is useful in fixing the position of the light in the intervals of the flashes.

It is considered by many, including the great Alan Stevenson, that the fixed and flashing light is not altogether a desirable variety, its appearance being too much like the revolving light; in fact, in our official lists, they were always set down as revolving lights till within the last few years.

In coast lights, when usually the light is not required all round the horizon, that is,

over the land in the rear, there would be a waste of the light from the great lamp, which, of course, suffices to illuminate the whole horizon. In the reflector light this is avoided, as a smaller number of lamps is used. But in the dioptric lights the light is economised by the use of spherical mirrors placed on that side. These spherical mirrors, usually of silvered copper, are formed to a curve, whose radius is equal to that of the focal lenses they are applied to (in first order lights, 3 feet), having the position of the flame as a centre. They thus reflect the rays back again through the flame upon the lenses on the opposite side. Flame, being perfectly transparent, there is no loss of power in this.

This method of economising light was practised, as aforesaid, by Thomas Rogers, about 1788; he used blown glass spherical segments made into mirrors. Mr. Alan Stevenson proposed it in 1834, and MM. François and Letourneau have made them by grinding the glass to the focal curvature.

There are very many other considerations in the economy of Lighthouses that deserve notice, but which would unduly extend this brief description. The excellent works of Mr. A. Stevenson, and of his brother, Mr. T. Stevenson, will afford much instruction.

THE HOLOPHOTAL SYSTEM.

As far as they were applied, the catoptric and dioptric systems acted perfectly; but still there was some waste of light, caused in one direction by the divergence of the instruments, and, in another, by their construction. The consideration of this loss of power led to the next steps in the science of pharology; since that period, some new arrangements have been proposed, by which some of the disadvantages of the dioptric system have been partially avoided. M. Letourneau proposed lengthening the duration of the great flash of the dioptric lens, by dividing it into two portions, and setting each half at a slight angle outwards; this would produce the desired effect, but it must be at the expense of brilliancy. Several other minor improvements also have been suggested, but the main features of the system have remained unaltered.

There is some waste of light in both the systems. In the catoptric it is that angle comprised between the angle formed by the lips of the reflector and the flame and the horizontal ray which strikes the outer edge of the reflector. It is the angle $r P s$, in the upper part of the diagram on page 14. That portion of the light which passes upwards is, of course, lost for useful effect; the other portions may be considered as serviceable. In the year 1849, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, son of Robert, brother of Alan Stevenson, proposed some arrangements which obviate this loss, upon what is termed the *holophotal system*.*

The ordinary paraboloidal reflector is rendered holophotal as follows:—A small portion of the back of the reflector is cut off, behind the parameter, the line $B F D$, which passes through the focus (Diagram 14); for this is substituted a portion of a spherical mirror of the same focus. In front of the flame a lens with three diacatoptric rings is added. The action of the spherical reflector is to return all the rays impinged on it back through the flame, and thus on to the posterior sides of the lens and diacatoptric rings. Therefore, all the rays which emerge from the lens, &c., will be horizontal, and the remainder, those impinging on the paraboloid, will also be reflected in the same direction. Peterhead light (1859) is on this principle. The Horsburgh Lighthouse, in the strait of Singapore, is fitted with 9 such holophotal reflectors; three on each face of a revolving frame, each side of which, it is said, gives as much light as five reflectors of the ordinary kind. This was completed in 1851. Another one, on a large scale, is at Hoy Sound, Orkney. A similar apparatus, a red light, was placed at Wick, in Caithness, in 1851.

Fresnel's revolving light system, as at work in the Skerryvore and the Cordouan, with its beautiful but complicated upper system, is rendered holophotal by a very simple means. The zones above and below the main lenses act in the same way as

* "Holophotal;" from two Greek words, signifying "whole light."

the centre, that is, these zones, being made horizontal, are made of segments of circles concentric with the centre of the great lens beneath and above them; and, by the whole apparatus revolving, nearly the whole of the light is projected horizontally in the eight directions of the octagonal prism. Proceeding upon the assumption that the whole of the emitted rays from the central lamp may be made to assume the horizontal direction, Mr. T. Stevenson has made several most excellent arrangements, which, however, we cannot fully describe here. The simplest form is that of a hemispherical metallic reflector, in the focus of which is placed the lamp; before the lamp is a refracting polyzonal lens, of such a section that the whole of the direct rays from the lamp, and the reflected rays from the posterior reflector, are parallelized on their emergence. Carrying this principle to greater refinement, and as it was found that the totally reflecting glass prisms were effective compared with metallic reflections as 140 to 87, a hemispherical arrangement of glass is proposed, which, by refraction and total reflection, produces the same result as the metallic hemisphere in the former instance. The formulæ for the construction of this ingenious apparatus were calculated by Mr. William Swan, F.R.S.E. The glass refracting mirror has one advantage over a metallic mirror in its powers of radiation, as in an experiment the heat in the interior of the apparatus was so great as to cause the oil to boil: an inconvenience, however, which was afterwards obviated mechanically. Very numerous other applications of his principle are also proposed.*

The beautiful holophotal adaptations have been established at several important localities. The magnificent light at Whalsey Skerries, Shetland, constructed by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, is perhaps the most powerful apparatus yet in use. Lundy Island, St. Abbs Head (constructing), the Red Sea, &c., have examples of this extending system.

Mr. T. Stevenson has constructed a holophotal arrangement which he calls an azimuthal condensing light, by which the whole light is used down a narrow channel: there are examples at Oronsay and Kyle Akin (1857), west of Scotland. Another most ingenious appliance is that at Stornoway, Lewis Island, by which a Beacon on the dangerous Arnish Rock is made to show an *apparent* light, reflected by a peculiar apparatus from a light on the Lighthouse on the adjacent point.

As regards the history of the holophotal system, we may refer to Thomas Rogers's plan (1788), before mentioned. Sir David Brewster also proposed an arrangement of lenses, as a burning instrument, in 1812; and the same for Lighthouses, in 1823. Mr. Alex. Gordon, C.E., also constructed a combination of lens and reflector, which economised much of the stray light, in 1847. The carrying this system into full practice, by Mr. T. Stevenson, is as above related.

A first order lenticular apparatus is one of the most beautiful objects in the world. It is a combination of elements, nearly 12 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, constructed with the utmost skill and refinement, and involving in its structure some of the highest principles of applied science.

A *first* order light apparatus, as above said, is 12 feet high and 6 feet in diameter; and the cost of the lenses alone varies from £1,288 to £1,536; or, with the cost of all apparatus, and light-room or lantern, £2,488 to £2,984.

A *second* order of light apparatus is 4 feet 7 inches in diameter; the lens costs from £788 to £1,131, or altogether, £1,624 to £2,187.

A *third* order apparatus, diameter 3 feet $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, costs £378 to £704, or altogether, £882 to £1,466.

A *fourth* order, or *harbour* light, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; costs from £157 to £255 for the lenses, or £329 to £427 complete.

A *fifth* order harbour light, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, costs £103 to £195, or £257 to £349 complete.

* See "Lighthouse Illumination; being a Description of the Holophotal System," &c. By Thomas Stephenson, F.R.S.E. London, 1859.

The *ninth* order, or smallest size of harbour, is 11½ inches diameter; lens light costs about £70, or complete £216.*

In the early days of the lens lights we were entirely dependent on the French for their construction. The superior character of the St. Gobain and remontré glass, and the appliances of MM. Soleil, François, Letourneau, Sautter, &c., kept them in possession of nearly all the construction of lenses in use. The only exceptions, in our country, were those made by Messrs. Cookson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who, about 1836, made some apparatus, as that of Hartlepool, &c. Later, however, the Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, have largely entered on this important branch of manufacture, and many beautiful examples are the result of their enterprise.

M. Degrand, of the French Lighthouse Commission, has introduced another process for making the lenses, by forming them of thin sheets of moulded or cast glass. This is in use in the Beacon light of Walde Point, near Calais.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is very important that the distinctive character of different Lighthouses, and especially of those near to each other, should be plainly marked, and easily recognized. It might be supposed that this was readily and well done, by the alternation of fixed and revolving, at different periods, flashing or double, and even treble lights; but very numerous accidents demonstrate that mistakes frequently occur. During fine and clear weather there is not any difficulty, with ordinary caution. It is the thick haze, snow and storms, driving scud, and all other embarrassments, which, while they tend to throw doubt on the ship's reckoning, also make it difficult to approach an unknown Lighthouse without running into danger. Therefore any distinction, by which one light can be instantaneously distinguished from another, is most useful. The difference in the aspect between the reflector and lens light is one of these, at the sailor's command.

At long distances (say above 10 miles) the flash from the revolving light from the reflector has a sensible disc, and will last a considerable time, 12 or 14 seconds if the revolution is 1 minute; that from the lens light will be whiter, more star-like, and will not last more than 7 or 8 seconds. Another distinction of the latter is, that the light is not totally extinguished between the flashes,—the upper and lower zones keeping constantly illuminated. This secondary light, at favourable times, is visible as far as the horizon of the place, and from 8 to 12 miles, according to the size of the apparatus, in ordinary weather. This is a marked distinction between the two systems, as the eclipse is total from the reflectors, even at short distances. But it must be remembered that the new holophotal system has also nearly total eclipses.

The distinction between the fixed lights, on either system, is not so well marked. The lens equally distributes the light, which is equally bright in all directions: on the other hand, the reflector light is brightest when immediately in front of the reflector, so that a vessel sailing past, when very distant, will find that the light at times gets fainter, till a short distance further brings her into the force of the next reflector.

Very much has been written upon the comparative merits and economy of the two systems. Perhaps the difference at times has been over-rated. At all events, it is

* These prices, which are common to nearly all manufacturers, are taken from the Tariff of Messrs. Chance, Brothers and Co., Birmingham (1860).

certain, that for fixed lights the advantages are all on the side of the lens, unless the are illuminated be a small one.

The English reflector revolving lights, as before stated, are not considered inferior to their lens rivals. Many interesting comparisons and details will be found in the Parliamentary Report, the United States Report, and the works of Mr. A. Stevenson.

The *harbour and tide lights*, so numerous in the ensuing lists, have not been specially alluded to in the previous description. Where they partake of the catoptric or dioptric character, it will be understood from what has been said; but in many cases of pier, or small tide lights, they are simply the ordinary street gas lamp, with a coloured pane to distinguish it, or even the inferior hand-lamp.

In many cases, in our own country, these local lights are not worthy the position they occupy; in others, all improvements of construction and efficiency have been used. In most continental countries, as in France, Spain, &c., these local harbour and tide lights being all under the Government direction, they may all be included in the descriptions before given, as applied to the primary lights.

There is no regular system in the tide or harbour signals used in the United Kingdom: however desirable uniformity may be in this and other respects, the diversity of use is of less importance in practice, as the peculiar character of the signals are given for each place, and will be sufficient guide. More extended directions, in connexion with these signal lights, must be found in the special Sailing Directories, and the charts they elucidate.

The *distance to which the principal lights are visible* is generally limited by the horizon. There is no doubt but that they might be seen to very great distances, even 60, 80, or even 100 miles, if sufficient elevation could be gained to view them from. It is considered by many that 250 feet is the maximum height necessary or advisable, which will give an horizon 18 miles distant; and, by ascending the rigging, to 20 miles off. When a light is unduly elevated it is very liable to be obscured by clouds or fogs, and it is frequently a great detriment to those which are so. In the Tables, the height of the flame above the highest tide high-water level is given, so that it is the minimum range of the light; to this elevation 10 feet is added for the height of the deck of the ship above the sea. Besides the increased distance to which low water will cause the light to be seen, the effect of refraction will also sometimes increase their range.

The height of the tower, from base to summit, is frequently given, as it affords a means, by angular measurement by the sextant, of ascertaining the distance of the tower.

Many of the Lighthouses are handsome and commanding structures, and, generally, all modern erections; are made almost as available for day marks as their lights are for night. In many cases they are distinguished by some peculiarity, noticed in the lists, as mentioned on page 7.

When the light is dipping on the horizon it flickers greatly, especially in rough weather, an effect owing to the waves on the intervening horizon. The lights also appear *yellow* when in the neighbourhood of large towns, as Liverpool. This is owing to the smoke of the town. Observations on this point is recommended, as distant lights on land appear quite bright and white during and preceding rainy weather; while a yellow or reddish tinge indicate, almost certainly, a continuance or approach of fine weather.

It may readily be comprehended, that if the refinement of economising the light were carried to so great an extent without vertical divergence, the effect would be to send forth the light in such a thin disc that it would be invisible to a distant ship unless she were exactly on that part of the ocean which this thin disc of light touched some aberration is, therefore, absolutely necessary.

But this point has also been urged by Mr. T. Stevenson (in 1807), as one that might be made useful, as a light might be made to be visible only over a dangerous reef, or in a safe channel. Therefore a ship approaching such danger would be warned when to put about by its becoming visible, or by losing sight of it. It is said that a light of this character was in use at Beachy Head, but the particulars have not been preserved.

It has frequently happened that a Lighthouse on a perpendicular cliff has not shown the light to ships passing close underneath, and in some cases with very disastrous consequences. In these circumstances it is almost imperative that the light should have a high degree of divergence in the lower portion of the apparatus. A very useful application of this has been made in some few Lighthouses, (as in Ballycotton, S. Ireland,) of having the lower panes of the lightroom made of red glass, so that a ship approaching too near the land will be warned of it by the light changing to red.

The masking of lights for the purpose of clearing the navigation of different channels, is effected in the same way as the ships quarter-lights are, as is most usefully carried out in Liverpool Bay. A different coloured ray is also most serviceable, as the bright ray from the Maplin, which points out a turn in the channel, or in other cases where the change of colour can be made a beating mark. All these points, however, are familiar to the sailor. In the preceding notices are given only the leading features, sufficient to show what the general principles are as applied to our subject. But it may be affirmed, that almost every variety of circumstance and requirement in the Lighthouse System has been the subject of profound study; and so numerous are the plans and inventions in connexion with all branches of them, that the mere enumeration of them would be a bulky list.

The English lights are lit at sunset, and extinguished at sunrise. The Scotch have made a saving by doing so at darkening and dawn. In all cases of the public lights, of all countries, the strictest supervision and most careful management are used to render them in the highest degree efficient.

The ancient Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond has had, as is well known, the charge of the British Lighthouse System. This is one of the very few institutions (if there be another), which dates from a mediæval period, which has well preserved its importance and useful character, through all changes, to the present day. That it has done so, the recent Report of the Royal Commission, 1861, will testify.

"The above evidence then goes to show that the quality of British lights (speaking generally) is equal to the quality of lights in any part of the world; and the testimony is especially valuable because the men who give it are mariners,—those best able to judge of the appearance of the light; and, as appears from their evidence elsewhere, generally knowing nothing about the manner in which the light is produced. As one witness remarked, 'They don't know the ropes,' C. and D., (catoptric and dioptric,) but most of them think that first-class British lights, speaking generally, are as good as most first-class lights which they have seen abroad, and better than many."

The Trinity Corporation, which has developed our English system, under the advice and assistance of the most eminent engineers and philosophers of all periods, existed in the reign of Henry VII., as a respectable Company of Mariners in the College at Deptford, having authority by Charter to prosecute persons who destroyed sea-marks, &c.; and Henry VIII., in the sixth year of his reign, May 20, 1514, formed them into a perpetual Corporation, by the style and title of the "Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent."

This Charter was confirmed and altered by Edward VI., Queen Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. The Charter of James I. settled this constitution of the Corporation,

and such it continues. The Charter was dissolved in 1647, but was renewed by Charles II. on the Restoration, and the disposal of the funds was settled partly for charitable purposes. The Charter was surrendered to Charles II., and renewed by his successor in 1685; and the charitable uses of the funds of the Corporation were again settled. These funds were derived from various charges, such as pilotage, lastage, loadmanage, ballastage, &c.

The interest which the Trinity Corporation represented having, by the extension of commerce, grown into great magnitude, the Government interfered and altered some of their privileges at different periods, especially in 1854, when the Board of Trade partook of the supervision.

In *Scotland*, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the acting body, and were incorporated by the Act 38th Geo. III., c. 58. They have had the benefit of the special services of the family of Stevensons, often noticed previously.

In *Ireland*, the Ballast Board of Dublin acts in all Lighthouse matters. (See the 23rd Geo. III., c. 19.)

Besides these three public bodies there are very numerous local authorities, which deal with local lights. The principal among these are the Liverpool Board, the Trinity Houses of Newcastle, Hull, &c. The number of these separate bodies is very great; as, for the 402 Lighthouses in Great Britain, there are, at least, 174 different authorities to direct them.

The Colonial lights are chiefly under the control of the Board of Trade.

Like many other important interests, this has suffered from over legislation, as the Chairman of the Commission of 1861 says,—“It is difficult to discover the necessity for that cumbersome system which now exists, viz., a *single government* (the Board of Trade) for Lighthouses in the British possessions abroad; a *double government* for the Lighthouses under the Trinity House; a *triangular government* for the Scotch Lighthouses and for local lights in England; and a *quadrilateral government* for the Irish Lighthouses and for local lights in Scotland and Ireland;—a system which can scarcely be expected to find favour in the present day.”

In *France*, the Lighthouse service is under the ministry of Public Works, and a special Commission, called “*Commission des Phares*,” which body consists of naval officers, marine engineers, hydrographers, members of scientific bodies, and other gentlemen, distinguished for their scientific attainments in various professions, all of which have to do with branches of science connected with coast illumination. The general conduct of the service is under an officer called *Directeur General des Phares*, who is an engineer, and has other engineers under him.

In the *United States of America*, the lights are under one Central Board, constituted in 1852, and composed of a member of the Government, engineer officers, and officers of the army and navy, and civilians of high scientific attainments.

In *Sweden*, the lights are under the Admiralty, and managed by a director and officers who have military rank, and engineers.

In *Norway*, the service is under the Royal Marine Department.

In *Turkey*, it is under the Admiralty; and the system is now in course of development.

In *Hanover*, the service is under the Director-General of Waterworks.

In *Hamburg*, they are under the Committee for Harbours and Navigation.

In *Spain*, the system of administration is the same as in France; and the full development of the system is now in progress. The lights, &c., are under the department of Public Works, and under a permanent Commission composed of

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engineers of superior rank of the Corps of Roads, &c., and naval officers; and the captains of ports are instructed to suggest improvements and report on the lights.

In *Denmark*, the service is under the Ministry of Marine, entrusted to one Light Engineer and two Buoy Inspectors.

In *Russia*, the superintendence is dependent from the Hydrographical Department.

In *Holland*, the management of Lights, Buoys, and Beacons rests with the Minister for the Marine, under whom are an Inspector-General and seven Inspectors.

In *Belgium*, the construction of Lighthouses is under the Minister of Public Works; but when built they are handed over to the general direction of the Navy, which is under the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In *Austria*, the superintendence of all the Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons belongs to the Imperial Royal Admiralty. The Deputies of the Exchange, at Trieste, attend to Lighthouses, — their erection, management, collection of dues, &c.

In conclusion, an inspection of these most useful monitors to the sailor is recommended to him. He will then see that the beauty of the apparatus, the discipline, order, cleanliness and perfection of everything connected with them are not exceeded by their utility.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES.

NAME AND CHARACTER OF LIGHT—FIRST COLUMN.

The principal coast lights are given in capitals, as N. FORELAND. Secondary lights in smaller capitals, as SHOREHAM HARBOUR. Tide lights in italics, as *Ramsgate*. The character of the light follows its name.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION—SECOND COLUMN.

The latitudes and longitudes here given are presumed to be accurate, within less than 1', for all the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and its Seas. In other parts of the world it may vary somewhat more; but there is no great discrepancy, such as would lead to serious consequences, by taking any one of them as a point of departure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LIGHT, &c.—THIRD COLUMN.

In this, any peculiarity of the light, or period of a Tide light, is noticed; and also the direction of double lights. In many cases the bearing of two lights when in one will lead clear of a danger, as the S. Foreland in one, W. by N., clears S. end of the Goodwin, &c. Special directions will explain this.

DESCRIPTION OF APPARATUS—FOURTH COLUMN.

In this, the signs used to indicate the sort of light apparatus in use in each case:—

- signifies a catoptric, or reflector light. (See page 14, &c.)
- 1 a, 2, 3 d, &c., indicate dioptric, or lens lights, the figure showing the order or size, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, to 6th order. (See page 26.)
- a, a fixed lenticular light. (Page 22.)
- b, a revolving lenticular light. (Page 21.)
- c, a fixed and flashing light. (Page 23.)
- d, a holophotal light. (Page 26.)

These figures and letters will serve to explain the peculiarities of the Lenticular System, as in operation therein.

HEIGHT ABOVE HIGH WATER—FIFTH COLUMN.

This gives the height of the *flame* in feet above the highest tide level, consequently it is its minimum height, and is increased by the tidal range of the place. The height of the Lighthouse itself, from base to summit, is given sometimes in the third column.

VISIBLE IN MILES—SIXTH COLUMN.

This gives the minimum distance to which the light can be seen, in clear weather, from a height of 10 feet above the sea level. But in the case of the principal lights this but imperfectly represents their range, as they could be seen at any distance attainable by increased elevation. In the use of *coloured* lights this range is given according to their presumed power.

YEAR ESTABLISHED—SEVENTH COLUMN.

The date of the first exhibition of the light is usually given; but its character, &c., may have been frequently changed in the interval.

LIGHTHOUSES.

ENGLAND.

Thames Mouth.

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. o ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
RIVER THAMES Northfleet	.....	White light in fairway; red over anchorage in Gravesend Reach and Broadness.....	●	..	..	1859
Hope Point Fort	.....	A single lamp for Colliers.....	..	..	..	1852
Mucking Flat, Pile Light House	.....	Bright East of N.E. by E., red to W.; also red ray toward Blyth buoy, and red N. of fairway in Sea Reach.....	2a	40	11	1849
Chapman Head	.....	Bright in fairway channel, red to N. A fog-bell	2a	40	11	1849
Southend Pier-head	.....	Red fixed light.....	..	..	..	1840
Sheerness	.....	Red gas-light on Garrison Pt. ..	..	32	5	1859
NORE LIGHT-VESS. One br. rev. lt. $\frac{1}{4}$ min.	51 29. o 48.	In 3 fathoms at East end of the Nore Sand	●	38	10	1734
GIRDLER LT.-VESSEL One br. rev. lt. $\frac{1}{4}$ min.	51 29. i 7.	In $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms W. Girdler Sand at W. entrance of Princes Chan.	●	38	10	1848
PRINCES CHANN. LT. VES. One red rev. lt. 20 secs.	.....	In $3\frac{1}{2}$ fms. N. side of Channel, between Girdler and Tongue Light-Vessels	●	38	10	1856
TONGUE LIGHT-VESSEL. Upp. br., low red, F. lts.	51 29. i 19.	In 10 fathoms at E. Tongue Sand one red ball. Lights at unequal heights	●	38 14	10 ..	1848 ..
Herne Bay Pier	.....	Fixed light at Pier-head .....	..	..	..	1857
Margate Pier One red fixed light	51 24. i 23.	At West end of Pier, also a small light on Jarvis landing-place	●	85	10	1829
MOUSE LIGHT-VESSEL One bright fixed light	51 32. i o.	In 4 fathoms, at W. end of Sand	●	38	10	1838
MAPLIN PILE LIGHTHO. One red fixed light	51 35. i 3.	Painted red, light not vis. over the sand; a bright ray to S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	2a	36	10	1838
SWIN MIDDLE LT.-VESS. One br. rev. lt. 1 min.	51 39. i 7.	In 4 fathoms at West end of Sand	●	38	10	1837
GUNFLEET PILE LT. HO. One red rev. lt. 2 min.	51 45.8 i 20.	On S.E. side of Sand; keep $\frac{1}{4}$ mile off and do not pass to N.	●	41	9	1850
SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL One bright fixed light	51 46.7 i 28.	In 10 fathoms in fairway of East Swin.....	●	37	10	1802
KENTISH KNOCK LT.-VES. One br., rev. lt., 1 min.	51 40.8 i 40.5	Has two red balls vertically. In 11 fms. on E. side of Sand ..	●	37	10	1840
GALLOPER LT.-VES. Two br. fixed lights	51 45. i 56.	In 20 fms. on E. side of Sand; lights horizontal	●	36	10	1803

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. o /	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
NORTH FORELAND One bright fixed light	51 22.5 1 26.8	White tower 78 ft. high. A strip of red lt. to E. end of Margate Sand	1a	184	19	1636
<i>Ramsgate Tide Lights</i> One red, two green lts.	51 20. 1 26.	While 10 feet. The low green lt. is changed to red with 10 feet. a red tide ball by day	4a	37	6	....
GOODWIN LT.-VESS. Three br. fixed lights	51 19. 1 35.	Off the N. end of the Goodwin Sands, in 9 fathoms	●	28 42	10	1793
GULL STREAM LT.V. One br. rev. lt., 20 secs.	51 17. 1 30.	On the W. edge of the Goodwin Sands, in 8½ fathoms	●	14	7	1809
SO. SANDHD. LT.VES. One bright fixed light	51 10. 1 28.	Off the S. end of the Goodwin Sands, in 13 fathoms	●	38	10	1832
SOUTH FORELAND Two br. fixed lights	51 8.4 1 22.4	In one W. by N., 1,347 feet apart	1a ●	372 275	25 22	1793 1842
DOVER One green light <i>Red Tide Lights</i> <i>Blue light on Admiralty Pier</i>	51 7. 1 19.	N. Pier: one red lt. while 7 feet. S. Pier: one red lt. while 7 to 10 ft.; two red lts. while 10 to 13 feet. The green light only toward the entrance .....	● ..	.. ..	.. ..	1842 1852
<i>Folkestone Tide Light</i>	51 5. 1 11.	One fixed red light, while 10 feet	●	36	6	1810
VARNE LT.-VESSEL One red, quick revol. lt.	50 56. 1 18.	In 16 fathoms at W. end of the Shoal	●	36	10	1860
DUNGENESS One bright fixed light	50 54.8 58.3	A red tower on the point. Fog bell	1a	92	14	1789
<i>Rye Tide Lights</i> Two bright fixed lts.	50 57. 0 44.	On N. side of the entrance while 10 ft.; in one N. by W. 540 feet apart .....	.. ..	26 16	4 3	....
HASTINGS One bright, one red lt.	50 52. 0 36.	In one, N.N.E., 508 feet apart, to direct the fishermen (September 29 and March 25) .....	.. ..	60 30	7 4	....
Eastbourne	50 45. 0 17.	A lamp in the fishing season ....	..	10	2	....
BEACHY HEAD A br. rev. light, 2 min.	50 44.2 0 12.9	A white lighthouse, 47 feet high, on summit of Belletout Cliff ..	●	285	22	1828
NEWHAVEN A br. fixed lt. & Tide Lt.	50 47. 0 4.	On the W. pier. The tide lt. red between 10 and 13 feet; bright above 13 feet	● ..	28 17	8 7	....
BRIGHTON CHAIN PIER.	Lat. N. Long. W. 50 47. 0 4.	One green fixed light .....	..	35	10	1824
SHOREHAM HARBOUR A br. fixed lt. and red Tide Light	50 50. 0 15.	On central pier, bright Tide light while 11 feet, but red at H. W.	4a ..	42 23	10	1825
Littlehampton	50 48. 0 32.	A fixed red light on E. pier	●	30	9	1848

ENGLAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

South Coast. 35

Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
9	1636	OWERS LT.-VESSEL One bright fixed light	50 39.7 0 39.9	On the S.E. end of the Owers Shoal, in 19 fathoms	●	38	10	1788
6	....	BEMBRIDGE LT.-VESSEL Two bright fixed lights	50 41.7 1 1.7	Near the Nab Rock, off Bembridge Point, in 5 fathoms	●	38 28	10 8	1812
10	1793	ST. CATHERINE'S One brilliant fixed lt.	50 34.5 1 17.8	A handsome stone tower, 105 feet high	1a	178	18	1840
7	1809	WARNER LIGHT-VESSEL One br. rev. lt. 1 min.	50 43.8 1 4.	In 13 fathoms, on the Eastern part of the Shoal.....	●	38	8	1854
10	1832	RYDE PIER	.....	A bright fixed light	5a	21	12	1852
25 22	1793 1842	SOUTHSEA CASTLE One red fixed light	50 46.6 1 5.2	A strong red light on Castle. Shows green from W. of the Spit Buoy.....	●	31	9	1822
.. ..	1842 1852	SOUTHAMPTON PIER Two fixed red lights	50 53.7 1 24.4	In one, lead up the Channel. Also two red lts. at the Docks in one lead up .....	..	..	..	1841
3	6 | 1810	CALSHOT LIGHT-VESSEL One bright revol. light 1 min.	50 48. 1 16.	Off Calshot Castle, in 3½ fathoms	●	32	9	1842
6	10 | 1860	YARMOUTH CASTLE One fixed light	.....	Red light in centre leads in; bright or green, outside .....	..	12	..	1857
2	14 | 1789	NEEDLES OUTER ROCK One fixed light	50 39.7 1 34.5	Shows RED (except between W. and W.N.W.), when it shows WHITE. Shows WHITE also to N.E. by E. ¼ E. A faint lt. inside Warden Ledge Buoy. Fog bell.	1a	80	9	1859
6 6	4 | .... 3 | ....	HURST BEACH Two bright fixed lights	50 42.4 1 32.9	In one, N.E. by ½ E., 755 feet apart. Another light in the low lighthouse shows only up the Solent	● ●	66 29	12 9	1812 1786
0 0	7 | .... 4 | ....	POOLE Two red lights	50 41. 1 58.	In one, N. ½ W.; 786 feet apart on N. side of entrance. Also four lights inside.....	●	37 16	6	1848
5	22 | 1828	SWANAGE PIER	.....	One fixed light intended .....	..	..	..	1861
28 17	8 | .... 7 | ....	WEYMOUTH One red fixed light	50 37. 2 26.	On the S. pier head .....	..	23	21	1853
35	10 | 1824	PORTLAND High lt., br. and fixed Low lt., br. and fixed	50 31.3 2 27.3	White towers, 32 and 86 ft. high near the Bill. In one, N.N.W. ¾ W., 1509 feet apart.....	1a	222 145	19 16	1716 1789
42 23	10 | 1825	PORTLAND BREAKWATER One fixed red light	.....	On the end of the Stage.....	..	30	9	1851
30	9 | 1848	SHAMBLES SHOAL LT. VES. One fixed light	.....	On E. end of Shoal, in 15 fms.	●	38	10	1859
		Lyme Regis Tide Lights One red, one green light	50 43.5 2 55.9	From half flood to half ebb. In one, N.W. ¼ N., 825 ft. apart	.. ..	11 21	.. 4	1853

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
TEIGNMOUTH Two <i>red</i> fixed lights	50 33. 2 28.	One on a limestone tower on S.W. end of Denn; other on a house	●	31	61	1845
BRIXHAM One <i>red</i> fixed light	50 24. 3 30.	On an iron stand on the pier head	●	20	6	1839
Torquay Pier Head	50 27.5 3 31.	One fixed <i>red</i> light	..	15	5	1852
DARTMOUTH One <i>red</i> fixed light	50 20. 3 33.	W. side of entrance	●	80	10	1857
START POINT One brilliant revolving light, visible every minute	50 13.3 3 38.5	A white tower, 94 feet high. A fixed lt., 192 ft. high, is also vis. from tower, when it bears S. of W.S.W. A bell in fogs	1a	204	19	1836
PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER One bright and one <i>red</i> light	50 20.4 4 9.5	On W. end; bright to seaward, but <i>red</i> E. of N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from it. A lower br. lt. is seen when the channel is open. A bell during fogs	2a ..	63 48	9	1844
PLYMOUTH HARBOUR One bright fixed light	50 22. 4 7.	A tower, 20 feet high, on the W. Barbican pier head	●	29	6	1822
EDDYSTONE One brilliant fixed lt.	50 10.8 4 15.9	An admirable <i>red</i> and <i>white</i> stone tower, 89 ft. above foundation on the rock, which covers 14 ft. at high water. Bell in fogs	2a	72	13	1759
FALMOUTH One rev. lt. in 20 secs.	50 8.6 4 59.5	A white tower, 62 feet high, on St. Anthony's Point	●	72	12	1835
LIZARD Two brilliant fixed lts.	49 57.6 5 2.1	Two white towers, each 61 feet high, W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. and E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., 223 feet apart, on the Lizard Cliff	● ●	229 232	20 20	1751
WOLF ROCK One light, proposed	49 56.7 5 48.2	(Proposed, on the rock.)	..	..	..	1861
<i>Penzance Tide Light</i> A fixed <i>red</i> light, while 15 ft. inside; <i>green</i> while less	50 7. 5 31.	A white building, 22 feet high, on the S. pier head. By day, a ball while 15 feet	5a	33	9	1855
LONGSHIPS One brilliant fixed lt.	50 4.1 5 54.7	A white square tower, 51 feet high	●	79	14	1795
SEV. STONES LT. VES. Two bright fixed lights	50 32. 6 7.3	On the E. side of the rocks, in 40 fathoms. Two <i>red</i> balls	●	20 38	10	1841
SCILLY One br. revol. lt. every minute	49 53.5 6 20.7	A white tower, 74 feet high, on the summit of St. Agnes' Island	●	138	16	1680
BISHOP ROCK One fixed bright light	49 52.5 6 26.6	On the S.W. rock. A noble stone tower, 147 feet high....	1a	110	16	1858

ENGLAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast. 37

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
<i>St. Ives Tide Light</i> One bright fixed light, while 10 feet	.....	On the pier head. Lighted from 1st September to 30th April	●	23	7	1831
<i>Hayle Tide Lights</i> Two fixed bright lts.	.....	N. 25° E. and S. 25° W., 207 ft. apart, while 12 feet water....	●	81 59	6	1840
GODREY One flashing lt., 10 secs.	50 14. 5 24.	On the Island. A bell in fogs..	1c	120	15	1859
TREVOSE HEAD Two bright fixed lights	50 32.9 5 2.1	The lower light is 50 feet to sea- ward of the upper	1a 1a	204 129	20 17	1847
Bristol Channel.						
LUNDY ISLAND Upper lt., rev. in 2 min. Lower fixed light	50 10.0 4 40.3	In one tower, 96 feet high. Low light visible to W. between N.N.W. and W.S.W.	1b ●	540 470	31	1820
<i>Bideford Harbour.</i> Two bright fixed lts.	51 4. 4 12.	In one, S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., lead over bar; from $\frac{1}{2}$ flood to $\frac{1}{2}$ ebb. A red ball by day	●	86 40	14 11	1820
ILFRACOMBE One red fixed light	51 13. 4 7.	From the Lantern Hill (Michael- mas to Lady-day)	●	100	15	....
BURNHAM, or BRIDGEW. Upper light, intermit- ting Lower light, fixed	51 14.9 2 59.9	Upper tower white; lower with black streak, E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., 1,500 feet apart. Upper light bright, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ min., obscured $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	●	91 23	16 9	1832
AVON One bright fixed light	51 30.0 2 42.2	White tower, 65 feet, on the E. side. A red ray to N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	2a	70	13	1840
ENGLISH AND WELSH GROUNDS LT.-VESSEL One br. rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 min.	51 26.5 2 58.	On S. side of Bristol Channel, in 5 fathoms; a red ball, gong, gun, &c.	●	38	10	1838
FLATHOLM One bright fixed light	51 22.5 3 7.	A white tower, 89 feet high, on the S. point	1a	156 ..	17 ..	1839 1839
USK RIVER One bright, one red lt.	51 32. 3 0.	W. side of entr., the red lt. 20 ft. below; red light also to N.E.	●	39	10	1821
CARDIFF	51 28. 3 10.	On the pier (intended) .....	●	..	..	1860
NASH POINT Two bright fixed lts.	51 24. 3 33.	White towers, 1,000 ft. apart, S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., & N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	●	167 122	18 16	1832
SWANSEA HARBOUR One red fixed light	51 37. 3 56.	While 8 ft., black ball by day. Also two red or green lts. on new S. Docks .....	..	28	9	1803
MUMBLES One bright fixed light	51 34. 3 58.2	A white tower, 56 feet high, ad- joining the Fort	●	114	15	1798
HELWICK LIGHT-VESSEL One br. rev. lt. 1 min.	51 31. 4 24.	In 16 fathoms, off the W. end of Sand, a red ball, gong, gun, &c.	●	38	10	1846
Llanelly Two fixed lights	51 40. 4 10.4	One on S. end of Breakwater, one on Whiteford Point, from $\frac{1}{2}$ flood to $\frac{1}{2}$ ebb	● ..	36 ..	7 ..	1850 1854

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
<i>Pembrey Harbour</i> One fixed light	51 41. 4 15.	While 10 feet water	●	35	9	....
<i>Saunders foot, S. Pier</i>	.....	One red lt. or yell. ball while 8 ft.	..	15	..	....
<i>Tenby Pier Head</i>	.....	One red tide light, for steamers, &c.	..	14	3	1856
CALDY ISLAND One bright fixed light	51 37.9 4 41.	A white tower, 56 feet high, S. part of Id.	●	210	19	1829
ST. ANN'S POINT. Two bright fixed lights	51 40.9 5 10.5	Two white towers, 75 and 39 ft. high, 610 ft. apart, N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	● 1a	192 159	10 17	1841
SMALLS One bright fixed light	51 43.2 5 40.1	Timber, painted red. A new gra- nite tower, 141 ft. high, build- ing, 1861, for a second light..	● 1a	70 125	13 16	1778 1861
Wales.						
S. BISHOP ROCK One br. rev. lt. 20 secs.	51 51. 5 25.	A white tower, 36 feet high	1b	144	18	1839
CARDIGAN BAY LT.-VES. One rev. red lt., 30 secs.	.....	Between South Bishop and Bard- sey Id. lighthouses	●	40	9	1860
<i>Aberystwith</i>	.....	Two fixed lights occasionally ..				
BARDSEY ISLAND One bright fixed light	52 45. 4 47.9	A square white tower, 99 feet high	1a	129	17	1821
CAERNARVON One red and one bright fixed light	53 8. 4 24.7	Red light on Llanddwyn Point; bright light on pier head	●	50	5	1845 1858
SOUTH STACK ROCK One br. rev. lt. 2 min.	53 18.4 4 41.9	White tower, 84 feet. During fogs a rev. light is shown at 40 feet. Bell, gun, &c.	●	201	19	1809
HOLYHEAD HARBOUR One bright fixed light	53 18.8 4 37.1	On the old pier head; a red light also to N.N.E.; a bell and gun in fogs. Also two temporary red lights on jetty	●	44	11	1820
— Breakwater Lt.-Ves.	.....	One red lt. near E. end of works	●	20	4	1850
SKERRIES One bright fixed light	53 25.2 4 36.4	A white tower, 75 feet high, on the highest island	1a	117	15	1803
AMLWCH PORT	53 25. 4 20.	One br. light when practicable	●	26	9	1817
LYNUS or ELIAN PT. One intermitting light	53 25. 4 17.3	A white building, 36 feet high. Lt. vis. 8 secs.; eclipsed 2 secs.	●	128	16	1835
MENAI	53 18.9 4 2.3	One red fixed light on Trwyn- Du Point	1a	61	10	1837
AIR POINT One br. or red fixed lt.	53 21.4 3 19.2	A pile lighthouse; lt. is red only within Hoyle Sand; fog bell	●	42	9	1844
LIVERPOOL N.W.LT. SHIP Three br. fixed lights	53 27. 3 17.4	In $7\frac{1}{2}$ fms. off the Horse and Helbre Channels; burns a blue lt. every 2 hours; a black ball. In fogs, a bell and gong alternately ..	●	36	10	1814

ENGLAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast.

39

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Viable in Miles.	Year established.
HOYLAKE Two br. fixed lights	53 23.7 3 10.7	In one, S.W. by S., 1,200 feet apart, near the Church	●	55 31	13 11	1763
BIDSTON One bright fixed light	53 24. 3 4.4	A stone tower, 68 feet high, on the hill	●	228	23	1771
LEASOWE One bright fixed light	53 24.8 3 7.5	On the shore, between the Mer- sey and Dee	●	94	14	1763
BLACK ROCK One rev. lt. 1 minute br. twice; red once	53 26.6 3 2.	A white tower, 94 ft. high. Also a fixed light, while 11 ft., down Rock Channel and up Mersey	●	61	14	1830
CROSBY LIGHT-VESSEL One yellow fixed light	.....	In 44 feet off the N.E. elbow of the Burbo Bank; a red ball ..	●	29	8	1840
FORMBY LIGHT-VESSEL Two fixed lights	53 31.7 3 10.8	At the elbow of Crosby and Queen's Channels, in 25 feet	●	30 24	8	1834
CROSBY LIGHTHOUSE One red fixed light	53 32.3 3 3.9	Near the Point	●	95	12	1856
RIBBLE RIVER Upper, br.; lower, red lt.	53 44.6 3 1.1	In the same tower, on Stanner Point	4a ..	72 35	12 9	1848
Lytham Harbour	53 44.2 2 58.5	One fixed light .....	●	..	..	....
Fleetwood Two bright fixed lights	53 55.6 3 0.4	N. and S., 850 feet apart; shown while 9 feet	● ..	90 30	13 9	1841
WYRE RIVER One bright fixed light	53 57.2 3 1.8	A pile lighthouse, on N.E. of N. Wharf Bank; fog bell .....	..	30	10	1840
Lune River Two bright fixed lights	53 59. 2 53.	On Cockerham Point and Plover Scar Rock, while 8 feet water	● ●	54 20	9	1847
CLARK WHARF SPIT One fixed red light	54 1.3 3 0.	On red piles. A ball by day; a green light while 8 ft. Fog bell	●	30	6	1854
POULTON PIER	54 4.3 2 52.5	One fixed bright light	6a	48	8	1851
WALNEY ISLAND One br. rev. lt. 1 min. One red fixed light	54 2.9 3 10.6	On the S. point. In one, N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 340 yards apart. A red lt. also on Railway Viaduct	●	70	13	1790
ST. BEES HEAD One bright fixed light	54 30.8 3 38.	A white tower, 43 feet high	●	333	23	1821
WHITEHAVEN 1. One rev. lt., 2 min. 2. Two fixed lights	54 33.2 3 35.8	1. A white tower, 37 ft. high, on W. pier. 2. Red lt. on Old Quay while 9 feet. Blue lt. on N. pier .....	..	47	11	1823
Harrington Tide Light One fixed light	54 37. 3 34.	On the pier head, while 8 feet water. Red ball while 8 feet	●	44	11	1848
Workington Tide Lights Two fixed lights	54 39. 3 35.	On the ends of St. John's and Wooden piers, E. and W., 330 feet apart, while 8 feet water	..	53	11	1825

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
MARYPORT	54 43.	Fixed lt. on Outer pier head. <i>Tide</i>	4a	51	12	1796
One br., one <i>tide light</i>	3 30.3	<i>light</i> , while 8 ft., on Inner pier.	..	..	10	1856
One <i>green</i> , one <i>red light</i>		<i>Red</i> lt. on Starboard side, and <i>green</i> lt. on North Tongue....				
SOLWAY LIGHT-VESSEL	54 48.	In 4½ fms. in Robin Rigg Channel.	●	25	6	1841
One <i>red light</i>	3 32.	Black ball; a bell in fogs				
LEE SCAR	54 51.8	On piles on the rocks. A bell in	..	25	6	1841
One bright fixed light	3 24.7	fogs				
SKINBURNES	54 52.5	A white wooden building, 32 ft.	..	40	9	1841
One <i>red light</i>	3 23.	high, on Silloth Point				
<i>Carlisle Port Tide Light</i>	.....	A lamp on the pier head .....	..	..	..	1841
Isle of Man.						
POINT OF AYR	54 24.9	A stone tower, 90 feet high, ½	●	103	15	1818
A rev. lt., br. and <i>red</i> ,	4 22.	mile S.W. of the Point				
2 min.						
<i>Peel Harbour</i>	.....	Bright lt. on E. side of entrance	..	21	8	1911
CALF OF MAN	54 3.	Two stone towers, 560 feet apart,	..	375	25	1818
Two br. rev. lts., 2 min.	4 50.	N.E. ½ E., and S.W. ½ W. ..	●	282	23	
PORT ST. MARY	.....	One bright light on pier head ..	●	25	9	1812
CASTLETOWN HARBOUR	.....	One fixed lt. on New pier head	..	32	8	1849
DERBY HAVEN	54 5.	On Fort Island, and S.W. end	..	50	6	1850
Two fixed lights	4 36.	of Breakwater .....	..	14	2	
DOUGLAS	54 9.	A brown stone tower, 65 feet	..	104	15	1832
One bright fixed light	4 28.	high, on Douglas Head				
DOUGLAS HARBOUR	.....	One fixed lt. on the N. pier head	..	34	6	1796
RAMSEY HARBOUR	.....	One fixed <i>red</i> lt. on S. pier head	●	28	10	1845
BAHAMA BANK L.V.	54 20.	In 11 fathoms, on the S.E. part of	●	20	10	1848
Two bright fixed lights	4 12.	the Bank .....	..	33		

ENGLAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

East Coast. 41

Year established.	Name and Character o. Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. o .	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
1796 1856	HARWICH Two fixed lts.; in one N.W. by N.	51 56.6 1 17.4	A lower red lt. in high tower vis. S. of entrance, becomes white in fairway (see Directions).	●	69 25	13 10	1818
1841	DOVERCOURT Two lighthouses	.....	Building on the extreme point, to supersede present Harwich lts.	..	..	..	1861
1841	Landguard Fort	.....	A red light outside, white within the entrance	6a	..	..	1848
1841	CORK LIGHT-VESSEL One br. rev. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	51 56. 1 23.	In 4 fathoms, near the Cork Ledge	●	38	10	1840
1841	SHIPWASH LT.-VESSEL One bright fixed light	52 1.5 1 38.	In $9\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, off N.E. end of the Sand	●	38	10	1837
1818	ORFORDNESS Two bright fixed lights	52 5.6 1 35.2	Towers red; in one S.W. by W. and N.E. by E., 1439 yards apart. High light to South...	1a ●	83 63	14 13	1792
1911	Pakefield	.. :..	Red light; only shows to S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	●	68	9	1832
1818	LOWESTOFT Two bright fixed lights	52 29.2 1 45.5	Towers white; in one N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 1013 yards apart. High light to North	● ●	119 45	16 11	1609
1812	STANFORD LIGHT-VESSEL Two bright fixed lights	52 29. 1 47.2	Near Mid channel in 6 fathoms; lights horizontal; two red balls	●	23	9	1802
1849	ST. NICHOLAS GAT LT.-V. One bright, one red lt.	52 35.5 1 47.	In 6 fms. at N. end of Kettle Bottom Sd.; one red ball; lts. at unequal heights	a ●	40 12	10 4	1827
1850	Yarmouth or Gorleston One red fixed light	52 34.4 1 44.3	A red flag by day, and the light shown during the flood tide ..	●	..	2	1852
1832	COCKLE LIGHT VESSEL One brt. rev. lt. 1 min.	52 41.5 1 47.	In $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at E. side of N. entrance of Cockle Gat	●	36	10	1844
1796	WINTERTON NESS One bright fixed light	52 43. 1 41.5	An octangular red tower 61 feet high	●	62	14	1790
1846	NEWARP LIGHT-VESSEL Three br. fixed lights	52 45. 1 53.	Lts. triangular. In 19 fms. at N. end of Sand. Three red balls	●	38 28	10	1791
1848	HASBOROUGH Two bright fixed lights	52 49. 1 32.	In one N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart) leading lts. for Hasboro' Gat	●	137 100	17 15	1791
	HASBOROUGH LT.-VESSEL Two bright fixed lights	52 58. 1 36.	In 15 fathoms near N. end of Sand; lights horizontal.....	●	38	10	1832
	LEMAN & OWER LT.-VES. Upper revol. 1 min., lov. fixed light	53 8.6 2 1.	In 16 fms. between the Sands; lts. at unequal heights; two red balls	●	38 27	10	1840
	CROMER One br. revol. 1 min.	52 55.4 1 19.1	Near the Cliff, a white tower 59 feet high	●	274	23	1719 1833
	HUNSTANTON One bright fixed light	52 56.9 0 29.8	The light is red to S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. over the Roaring Middle Sand	2a	109	16	1665

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
LYNN WELL LT.-VESSEL One quick revol. light	53 1.7 0 25.	In 27 fathoms off the hook of the Long Sand	●	34	10	1828
DUDGEON LIGHT-VES. One bright fixed light	53 15. 0 56.	In 9 fathoms near S. side of the Shoal	●	38	10	1736
SPURN LIGHT-VESSEL One br. rev. lt. $\frac{1}{4}$ min.	53 34. 0 13.	In 9 fathoms off the Point.....	●	38	10	1820
SPURN POINT Two bright fixed lights	53 34.7 0 7.2	In one N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. (158 yards apart). The low light to N.W.	1a 4a	93 54	15 12	1776 1851
RIVER HUMBER						
Bull Sand Lt.-Vessel	.....	One bright fixed lt. off Spurn Pt.	●	21	10	1832
	W. Lon.					
Stallingborough Ferry	.....	One bright fixed lt. to W.S.W.	●	..	..	1849
Killingholm Three br. fixed lts.	53 39. 0 12.	Lights in one N.W. lead up the river, and when S. by W. lead down	●	68 36	11	1836 1852
Paull.	.....	One bright fixed light	●	36	7	1836
Hebbles Light Vessel One red fixed light	53 44. 0 16.	In 5 fms. on S. side of Channel, near Hull	●	16	5	1839
Bridlington One bright fixed light	54 5.2 0 11.7	On the North Pier-head while 9 feet water.....	..	24	8	1852
FLAMBORO' HEAD One revol. light, 2 min. bright, bright and red alternately	54 6.9 0 4.8	A white tower 87 feet high. Bear- ing N.N.E. clears N. end of Smithic.....	●	214	20	1806
Scarborough Tide Light One fixed light, red to seaward	54 17. 0 23.	While 10 feet water; on Vincent Pier. A ball by day .....	..	58	13	1806
HIGH WHITBY Two bright fixed lights	54 28.7 0 34.2	In one S. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. (258 yards apart). A red light from N. tower over the Scar	1a ea.	240	23	1858
WHITBY HARBOUR One green tide light One red or green light	54 30. 0 37.	Green tide light on W. Pier from 2 hours flood to 2 hours ebb. E. Pier light red to S. but green to N. of Rock buoy.....	● ●	83 54	13 10	1831 1855
TEES BAY						
BRAN SAND High br., low red lt.	54 38. 1 13.	Wooden towers shifted occasion- ally. In one lead over the bar	●	53 38	11 10	1839
Care Sand Lt.-Vess.	.....	One fixed light. There are 8 small lights up the Tees	●	20	7	1836
SEATON High br., low red lt.	54 40. 1 12.	In one N.W. by W. (118 yards apart).	●	89 34	13	1839
HARTLEPOOL High bright, low red tide light	54 41.8 1 10.4	On the Heugh. The red tide lt. from half flood to half ebb....	1a 4a	84 62	15 4	1847

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LIGHTHOUSES.

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Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
0	1828	Hartlepool Old Harbour	.....	Red light on Pier, two red lights on Quay .....	|	..	..	1836
0	1736	— West Harbour	.....	Green lt. on N. Pier, two red lts. in one lead in while 10 ft. water	..	..	..	1855
10	1820	SEAHAM Upper bright fixed lt., low red rev. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	.....	In one stone tower 58 feet high on Red Acre Point.....	5a 6	94 49	14 11	1843 1857
15 12	1776 1851	Seaham Harbour	.....	Red tide light, when practicable	●	..	..	1846
10	1832	SUNDERLAND One bright, one red lt. on N. Pier, one bright tide light on S. Pier	54 55.1 1 21.6	Tide light from $\frac{1}{2}$ flood to $\frac{1}{2}$ ebb, a green light below it shows danger	3a 5a	73 68	14 4	1802 1857
..	1849	TYNEMOUTH One br. rev. lt. 1 min.	55 1.1 1 24.9	A square white tower 79 ft. high, near Priory Ruins in the Castle	●	154	18	1802
11	1836 1852	Tyne Tide Lights	55 0. 1 26.	At N. Shields, from $\frac{1}{2}$ flood to $\frac{1}{2}$ ebb; in one W. by N., 240 yards apart	●	123 77	16 13	1808
7	1836	Blyth, two bright Tide Lts.	.....	While 8 ft. water; in one N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.	●	11	48	1783
5	1839	COQUET ISLAND One bright fixed light	55 22. 1 32.	A red ray toward Haxley Pt. buoy, and red over the Boulmer Rocks	1a	83	14	1841
8	1852	Warkworth red Tide Lt.	.....	While 10 ft. water. On S. Pier	..	..	1	1848
20	1806	FARN ISLAND Upper light rev. $\frac{1}{2}$ min., lower fixed	55 36.9 1 58.9	Two white towers in one N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 187 yards apart ..	●	87 45	15 12	1776
13	1806	LONGSTONE One br. rev. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	55 39. 1 37.	Red tower on the Rock	●	75	14	1826
23	1858	BERWICK ON TWEED Upper br., lower red lt.	55 45.9 1 58.9	Low red lt. while 10 feet on Bar. On the Pier-head	●	44 28	11 8	..
13 10	1831 1855							
11 10	1839							
7	1836							
13	1839							
15 4	1847							

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Eyemouth	.....	One <i>red</i> fixed light .....	..	..	..	1857
ST. ABB'S HEAD One bright fixed light	55 55. 2 8.	Building (1860)	1a	..	..	1860
DUNBAR <i>Old Harbour</i> <i>Victoria Harbour</i>	56 0. 2 30.7	One fixed br. light at each, from July to October .....	..	..	..	1857
INCHKEITH One br. rev. lt. 1 min.	56 2. 3 8.	A white tower, 45 feet high	2b	220	18	1804
FISHERROW One fixed light	.....	On the pier head; all night, ex- cept in moonlight	●	20	5	1839
<i>Leith</i> <i>Red light on E. pier</i> <i>White light on W. pier</i>	55 59. 3 10.	A <i>green</i> lt. under the <i>white</i> one on W. pier while 8 ft.; the <i>green</i> changed to <i>red</i> when Dock gates are open	5a	28	10	1829
<i>Newhaven</i>	.....	One bright light on the pier ....	..	20	5	
GRANTON	.....	One <i>red</i> light on pier head ....	..	33	6	1845
GRANGEMOUTH One fixed light	.....	At the entrance of the River Carron	●	33	10	1847
INVERKEITHING	.....	Two <i>red</i> lights on W. Quay ....	..	..	..	1856
<i>Burntisland East Pier</i> <i>Ferry Pier</i> A fixed light on each	56 4. 3 14.	Also a small <i>red</i> lt. at Newhalls, and a <i>white</i> one at Queensferry, for passage boats only .....	..	13 28	8 ..	1845 1853
KIRKCALDY One fixed light	56 7. 3 9.	On E. pier head. <i>Red</i> to seaward; <i>white</i> when Harbour is open..	..	29	8	
Buckhaven	.....	A <i>white</i> light on E. pier head ..	a	17	9	1854
ST. MONAN One <i>red</i> , and one br. lt.	56 12.5 3 46.3	One on pier head; the other on a house .....	..	20	..	1855
PITTENWEEN Three fixed <i>red</i> lights	56 13. 2 43.5	Two on pier head, and one on a building. Not lighted between May 15 and July 15. In bad weather a br. gas lt., 50 feet high, vis. 7 miles, is shown while 6 feet .....	.. ..	25 72	6 6	1853
ANSTRUTHER One <i>red</i> and one <i>green</i> lt.	56 13.3 2 41.8	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from each other. Aug. to April ..	..	20	4	1848
CELLARDYKE One fixed <i>red</i> light	.....	On a house, in W. of Harbour; only while boats are out ....	.....		
ISLE OF MAY Two brilliant fixed lts.	56 11.1 2 33.3	On the summit of the island, N.E. side; N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 750 feet apart	1a ●	240 110	21 15	1816 1844
BELL ROCK One rev. light, bright and <i>red</i> alternately, every 2 minutes	56 26.1 2 23.1	A tower, 117 feet high; on the Bell Rock, at 10 feet below high water. A bell is sounded every half minute in fogs	●	90	14	1811
ST. ANDREW'S Two fixed lights	56 20. 2 47.	On the pier head, and a turret in Cathedral wall	● 5a	30 100	6 5	1825 1849

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East Coast. 45

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established
BUDDONNESS or TAY Two brilliant fixed lts.	56 28.1 2 44.9	The lts. in one, N.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., 374 yards apart, lead into the Tay	● ●	71 45	10 8	1820
PORT ON CRAIG Two fixed lights	56 27. 2 49.	Leading lts. up the Tay. W.N.W. Northerly, and S.S.E. South- erly, 1,700 yards apart. A bell in fog	● ●	80 35	16 11	1820 1845
NEWPORT Two fixed lights	56 26. 2 57.	On the W. Ferry pier, N.N.E. and S.S.W., 63 yards apart ..	● ●	10 16	7 8	....
DUNDEE HARBOUR Two fixed red lights	.....	On Mid. and E. piers, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., 130 yards apart	● ●	10 12	7 7	1827
ARBROATH One red fixed light	56 33. 2 35.	On the N. pier, when vessels enter. An occasional <i>bright</i> <i>flash</i> is a warning to keep off.	● ●	24	8	1826
MONTROSE Two fixed red lights	56 42. 2 27.	On the N. side of entrance, N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., 303 yds. apart	● ●	60 35	10 11	1818
STONEHAVEN One br., one red fixed lt.	56 58. 2 12.	W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., and E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.; on the inner side of Harbour	● ●	18 24	6	1839
GIRDLENESS Two bright fixed lights	57 8.2 2 3.	In one tower	1a ●	185 115	19 16	1833
Aberdeen One bright fixed light Two red (or green) fixed lights	57 8.5 2 4.1	On N. pier head, from half flood to high water. When entrance is safe the two lts. are red: when ships cannot enter, <i>green</i> ....	.. .. ..	40 47 30	8 3	1842
BUCHANNESS One flashing lt., 5 secs.	57 28.2 1 46.1	A stone tower, on the Ness	● ●	130	16	1827
PETERHEAD One br., and one red lt.	57 30. 1 46.	White on elbow of W. Pier in S. Harbour; and red, on W. Pier, in N. Harbour	a a	24 26	10 10	1834 1849
FRASERBURGH Two fixed red lights	57 41.5 2 0.	On pier head, and Middle Pier; S.E. by E., and N.W. by W., 228 ft. apart, from July to April	.. ..	36	5	1841
KINNAIRD HEAD One bright fixed light	57 42. 2 1.	A stone tower, 76 feet high, on the Head	1a 1a	120	15	1851
MACDUFF One red fixed light	57 40. 2 30.	On the W. pier head	● ●	25	6	1829
BANFF Two white, one red, lts.	57 40. 2 31.	One <i>white</i> light on N. pier head, and one high <i>white</i> lt., with lower <i>red</i> lt. in the upper part of the New Harbour .....	.. ..	28	8	1851
Elgin and Lossiemouth	.....	One <i>green</i> light on S. pier head..	.. ..	30	..	1858
COVESEA SKERRIES One rev. lt. 1 min.	57 43.2 3 20.3	On Craig Head. It is red from S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., to S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. The rest is bright	1b 1b	160	18	1846

1825
1849

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
CHANONRY POINT A bright fixed light	57 34.5 4 5.	A tower, 42 feet high, on the Point.....	4a	40	11	1846
CROMARTY POINT One red fixed light	57 41. 4 2.	A tower, 42 feet high, on the Point.....	4a	50	9	1846
TARBET NESS One <i>interm.</i> lt., 3 min.	57 51. 3 48.	Bright 2½ min., eclipsed ½ min.; within Moray Frith it is visible always	●	175	18	1830
<i>Little Ferry</i> Two fixed white lights	57 56. 4 0.	Two Lanterns; one on Point; N.W. ¼ N., and S.E. ¼ S., 150 feet apart .....	..	19 14	4 3	....
<i>Latheronwheel</i> One fixed white light	58 16.1 3 22.9	On S. Head, at the end of fishing season .....	..	..	..	1852
WICK OF PULTENEY TOWN One red light	58 26. 3 5.	On the N. pier head, during July and August	a	35	8	1851
NOSS HEAD One rev. lt. half min.	58 28.6 3 3.1	From N.E. ¼ N. to W.N.W. the lt. is red; the rest, to seaward, is bright	1b	175	20	1849
DUNNET HEAD One bright fixed light	58 40.3 3 22.3	A stone tower on the northernmost point of Scotland	1a	346	23	1831
PENTLAND SKER. Two bright fixed lights	58 41.4 2 55.4	Two stone towers, 118 and 88 ft. high, N.N.E. and S.S.W., 100 feet apart	1a	170 140	18 16	1794
HOLBURN One fixed light	58 37.5 3 31.8	Building on the Head .....	..	..	..	1860
Orkney Islands.						
CANTICK One br. rev. lt., 1 min.	.....	A white tower, 73 ft. high, on the Head, Hoy Id.	2b	116	16	1858
Hoy SOUND High lt., red or white Low light, bright	58 56.1 3 16.5	The low lt. (br.) is on N.W. Pt. The high lt. is red toward Hoy Sound; white between S.S.E. and W.S.W. The towers stand S.E. ¼ E., and N.W. ¼ W., 2,237 yards apart	● a	115 55	10 7	1851 1851
KIRK WALL One bright fixed light	58 59.2 2 57.5	On the pier head, from August to April.....	●	20	9	1854
START POINT One fixed bright light	59 16.6 2 22.4	A stone tower, on E. Point of Sanda Island.....	4a	100	15	1806
N. RONALDSHA One br. flash lt. 10 secs.	59 23.2 2 23.6	A brick tower, 139 feet high, on N. Point	a	140	18	1854
Shetland Islands.						
SUMBURGH HEAD One bright fixed light	59 51. 1 16.	A stone tower, 55 feet high, on the S. Point of Zetland	●	300	22	1812
BRESSAY One rev. red and white lt., 1 min.	60 6.1 1 7.5	Tower, 53 feet high, on E. side of entrance to Lerwick	2b	105	15	1858

Oban
PHILADELPHIA
Crinan

SCOTLAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast. 47

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
WHALSEY SKER. One br. rev. lt., 1 min.	60 25.4 0 44.	A white tower, 98 feet high, on Bound Skerry	1b	145	18	1854
NORTH UNST One bright or red lt.	60 51.3 0 53.	Red between S.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. A white tower on N. part of Island	1a	235	21	1854
CAPE WRATH One revol. lt., 2 min.	58 37.5 5 0.	White and red alternately	●	400	23	1828
S. RONA One flash lt., 12 secs.	57 32. 5 58.	N.E. Point of Island	2c	222	20	1857
KYLE AKIN, LOCH ALSH One bright fixed light	57 16.5 5 45.	S.W. Point of Gillea Island ..	..	53	11	1857
ORONSAY ISLAND One bright fixed light	57 9. 5 47.	S.E. part of Sleat Sound .....	..	58	12	1857
Hebrides Islands.						
BUTT OF LEWIS	58 31. 6 16.	Building on N. Point .....	..	..	..	1860
STORNOWAY One fixed, 1 rev. light	58 11.5 6 22.1	200 yards apart; rev. every $\frac{1}{2}$ min., on Arnish Point	2b	27	2	1852
MONACH OF HYSKERE	57 31.6 7 41.6	Building on W. Island	1a	..	..	1860
GLASS ISLAND One fixed bright light	57 52. 6 33.	N.E. Point of Island, Harris Isles	1a	130	17	1789
USTRENISH One bright or red lt.	57 15. 7 10.	E. side of S. Uist. Red vis. between S.S.W. and N.E. by the S. & E.	1a	176	18	1857
BARRA HEAD One intermitting light	56 48. 7 38.	Vis. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. and dark $\frac{1}{2}$ min. On top of Bernera Island	●	680	33	1833
SKERRYVORE One rev. light, 1 min.	56 19.3 7 6.5	On the Rock	1c	150	18	1844
ARDNAMURCHAN One fixed bright light	56 43.6 6 13.5	On the Point	1a	180	18	1849
SOUND OF MULL One fixed light	56 38. 6 4.	Red lt. N. to Sea; green, towards Rocks; white, towards Mull Sd.	..	55	12	1857
LISMORE One fixed bright light	56 27.3 5 36.3	On Musdile Island	●	103	15	1833
LOCH EIL One fixed bright light	.....	On Corran Point. Lt. is red be- tween N.E. by E., and S.W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. ....	..	36	10	1860
Oban	.....	A Lantern on the Pier .....	..	..	..	1858
PHILADDA ISLAND	56 19.0 5 39.5	One fixed br. lt., shows red from N.	..	42	11	1860
Crinan Canal	.....	One red light on E. side .....	..	25	4	1851

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
IRON ROCK or SGEIR MAOILE	55 52.5 5 50.	Proposed, on the Rock .....	..	..	..	1860
ISLAY. Sd. { RHU VAL One fixed <i>red</i> or <i>white</i> light	55 56.1 6 7.5	N. Point of Islay Island	2a	147	15	1859
{ M'ARTHUR'S HEAD	55 45.8 6 2.8	Building .....	..	..	..	1860
RHYNNS OF ISLAY One flash. lt., 5 secs.	55 40.3 6 30.	Oversay Island, off S. W. Point of Islay	●	150	17	1825
Port Ellen One fixed bright light	55 36. 6 12.	On Carraig Fadda Point, W. entrance .....	..	45	11	1853
MULL OF CANTYRE One fixed bright light	55 19. 5 49.	S.W. Headland of Cantyre	●	297	22	1787
SANDA ISLAND One fixed <i>red</i> light	55 16.5 5 34.9	On the Ship Rock	1a	165	15	1850
DAVAR ISLAND One br. rev. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	55 25.7 5 32.2	Stone tower, 65 feet high, on E. part	2b	120	17	1854
Campbellton	.....	On Old pier head. <i>Red</i> , when bearing N.W. ....	..	18	2	....
Ardishaig	.....	A fixed <i>white</i> light on Pier head	..	25	4	1850
PLADDA Two fixed bright lts.	55 26.0 5 7.1	One 52 ft. above the other. On Id. off S.E. Pt. of Arran Id. ...	..	130	17	1790
CLYDE RIVER			●	77	14	
CUMBRAE One fixed bright lt.	55 43.3 4 58.	W. side of Little Cumbrae Id. ...	●	115	15	1793
TOWARD One br. rev. lt., 1 m.	55 51.7 4 59.2	On the Point	●	55	11	1812
CLOCH One fixed bright lt.	55 56.6 4 52.6	On the Point	●	76	..	1797
GREENOCK Two <i>red</i> , and 1 <i>white</i> light	55 57. 4 45.	The <i>red</i> lts., 1 mile N.N.W. of Custom House, 140 yds. apart, W.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and E.N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. The <i>white</i> light in front of Custom House .....	..	40	..	1834
			..	26	4	1829
Port Glasgow	.....	One fixed <i>red</i> light on W. Quay	..	18	3	....
CARDROSS One fixed <i>red</i> light	.....	On the Pillar Bank .....	..	22	4	1849
Bowling Bay	.....	Small lt. at Firth of Clyde Canal	..	12	2	1849
Donald's Quay	.....	A <i>red</i> light, 200 feet from end ..	..	26	..	1849
Broomielaw	.....	A Bude light .....	..	..	..	1844
Auchenlech	.....	A <i>white</i> lt., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above Pt. Glasgow	..	..	..	....
Garmoyle Light	.....	A floating lt., 3 miles above Pt. Glasgow .....	..	..	..	....
Dickies Light	.....	A <i>white</i> lt., 1 mile above Dum- barton .....	..	..	..	....

SCOTLAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast. 49

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Ardrossan	55 38.4 4 49.5	One red light on Breakwater ..	a	25	5	1856
Saltcoats	55 37.9 4 47.4	Bright bull's eye in red glass plate, on Pier .....	..	26	6	1840
TRON HARBOUR One br. revol. and 1 fixed red light	55 33. 4 41.	Revolves 40 secs. bright, 20 secs. hidden. N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., 350 yards apart .....	.. ..	35 35	9 6	1827 1848
AYR HARBOUR Two white, 1 red tide, fixed lights	55 28.3 4 38.4	A red and a br. lt. in one build- ing. S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 283 yards apart. Red light while 8 feet on Bar	.. .. ..	12 35 53	4 10	1790 1826
LOCH RYAN One fixed bright light	54 57.7 5 2.0	On Cairn Ryan Point	4a	46	10	1847
CORSEWALL One red and white rev. 2 min.	55 0.5 5 9.5	A white tower, 110 ft. high, on W. side of entrance to Loch Ryan	●	112	15	1817
Port Patrick One fixed bright light	54 50.3 5 7.0	S.E. angle of Harbour .....	..	37	8	1856
MILL of GALLOWAY One intermitting br. lt.	54 38.1 4 51.3	On S. Point. Visible, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.; invisible, $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	●	325	23	1830
LEISLE ROSS One flash. light, 5 secs.	54 46. 4 5.	On the Island	1c	175	18	1843
SOUTHERNESS One fixed bright light	54 52.4 3 35.5	On the Point .....	..	50	11	1805
Annan River One fixed white light	54 57.7 3 16.	On Annan Foot, from half flood to half ebb .....	..	..	..	1841

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
FASTNET One rev. light, 2 min.	51 23.3 9 86.4	On the summit of the Rock	1b	148	18	1864
KINSALE One bright or red light, and one bright light	51 41.8 8 15.2	The lt. on S. Point of Old Head is red over the Horse Rock, and br. to seaward. Br. lt. on Ft. Charles, E. side of Harbour..	1a ●	236 98	21 14	1853 1804
CORK HARBOUR, or QUEENSTOWN.						
ROCHE POINT One red or br. lt.	51 47.6 8 15.2	Red to Seaward; br. towards the Harbour. (Revolv. in 1861!).	●	92	4	1817
SPIT BANK One red light	51 50.7 8 16.4	Off Queenstown, on piles, in 9 ft. water, on E. elbow of Bank..	4a	32	8	1853
MEELOUGH SPIT One red light	.....	On piles, 100 ft. from the Channel	a	25	3	....
BALLYCOTTIN Flashing light, 10 secs.	51 49.5 7 59.	On the Outer Island	1c	195	18	1850
YOUGHAL One bright light	51 56.5 7 50.5	On W. side of entrance.....	3a	78	6	1852
MINEHEAD Interm. light, 1 min.	51 59.5 7 35.1	On S. side of Head. Br. 50 secs.; suddenly dark, 10 secs.	1a	285	21	1850
DUNGARVAN Red, green, and br. lt.	52 4.4 7 33.1	On Ballinacourty Pt. Red over Carrickpane Rock; green, over Rocks from Ballinacourty Pt.; and bright in other directions	3a	52	10	1853
WATERFORD HOOK TOWER One bright light	52 7.4 6 55.9	E. side of entrance. Fog bells	●	152	16	1859
DUNMORE PIER HEAD One red light	52 9. 6 59.5	W. side of entrance. It is bright N. of Pier.....	..	..	..	....
DUNCANNON FORT Two fixed lights	52 13.2 6 56.	In one tower. The lower is a tide light	●	53	10	1803
DUNCANNON N. One fixed light	.....	Half mile N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the Fort	●	128	16	1838
SALTEES LT. VESS. Two fixed bright lights	52 2.4 6 38.2	In 32 fathoms, off Coningbeg Rock.....	●	38 28	10	1924
TUSKAR Red and br. rev. light	52 12.1 6 12.3	A flash of 10 secs. every 2 min.; bright, br. and red alternately	●	101	15	1815
East Coast.						
BLACKWATERBANK LT. VESS. One fixed light	52 29.5 6 7.	In 19 fathoms, on N.E. part of Bank	●	33	9	1860
ARKLOW LT. VESS. One br. rev. lt., 1 min.	52 42. 6 0.	In 22 fathoms, on S. end of Bank	●	39	10	1860
WICKLOW Two fixed br. lights	52 57.8 6 0.1	In one, N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 180 yards apart	●	250 121	21 16	1860 1818

IRELAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

East Coast. 51

			Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
1854	DUBLIN BAY	53 19.		In 10 fms., off N. of Kish Bank.	●	38	10	1811
	KISH LT. VESS.	5 56.3		The lts. are set triangularly ..		20		
	Three bright lights							
1853	Kingstown E. Pier	53 18.		White and red light alternately.	●	41	9	1822
1804	One rev. lt., $\frac{1}{4}$ min.	6 9.		A fog bell.....				
	Kingstown W. Pier	.....		.....	●	36	2	1845
	One fixed red light							
1817	POOLBEG	53 20.5		At Mouth of R. Liffy. Lower lt.	●	68	12	1768
	Two bright lights	6 9.3		from half flood to half ebb ..				
1853	BAILEY	53 21.7		On S.E. point of Howth Penins.	●	134	15	1813
	One bright light	6 3.3		A fog bell.....				
....	Howth E. Pier	53 24.		On Pier Head	●	43	11	1818
	One red light	6 4.						
1850	BALBRIGGAN	53 36.8		On Pier, S. of entrance	●	42	10	1769
	One bright light	6 11.						
1852	ROCKABILL	53 35.7		Flash every 12 secs.; bright sea-	1b	148	18	1860
	One br. and red flash. lt.	6 0.5		ward, red to Westward				
1850	DROGHEDA	52 43.		On Sandhills, S. of R. Boyne.	●	..	6	1842
	Three fixed br. lights	6 15.		Changeable, as sandbanks shift				
1853	DUNDALK	53 58.7		Red towards W. side of Dundalk	4b	33	9	1855
	One flash. lt., 15 secs.	6 18.		Bay. White to seaward				
1859	CARLINGFORD			In same tower. Lower lt. from	●	101	15	1823
	HAULBOWLINE ROCK	54 1.		half flood to half ebb. Fog				
	Two bright lights	6 5.		bell				
....	GREENORE POINT	.....		One revolving light., 45 secs.	●	29	9	1830
1803	DUNDRUM BAY	54 13.1		On St. John's Pt. Red 45 secs.,	1b	62	12	1844
	One intermit. red light	5 40.		dark 15 secs.				1860
	Ardglass Harbour	.....		One fixed red light	●	18	6	1851
1838	SOUTH ROCK	54 23.9		A white tower, 60 feet high, on	●	52	12	1797
	One rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	5 25.1		the Rock				
1824	Donaghadee Pier Head	54 38.6		Red to seaward; bright towards	●	56	12	1826
	One rev. or br. fixed lt.	5 32.		Harbour and Belfast Bay				
1815	COPELAND	54 41.7		A white tower, 52 feet high, on	●	131	16	1796
	One fixed bright light	5 32.		Small Copeland Island				
	BELFAST BAY	54 39.		Red lt. on Hollywood Bank; green	5a	27	5	1848
	One red lt., and others	5 53.		lt. also on the Bank; 3 more	●			
				green lts. towards Belfast; and				
				a red lt. S.W. of Stone Beacon				
1860	Larne Lough	.....		One bright light on Farres Point	●	42	11	1839
1860	MAIDENS	54 55.8		Towers white, with red belt In	●	94	14	1828
	Two fixed bright lts.	5 45.		one, N.W. by W., 640 yds. apart		84	13	
1860	RATHLIN	55 18.2		Upper lt. intermt., br. 50 secs.;	1b	243	21	1853
1818	One interm., 1 fixed lt.	6 10.7		dark 10 secs. Lower lt. fixed.		182		
				Red lt. over Carrickvannan Rock				

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
LOUGH FOYLE						
INISHOWEN Two fixed bright lts.	53 13.6 6 55.6	On Dunagree Point. In one, E. and W., 162 yards apart	●	67	13	1837
Red Castle One fixed bright	.....	On piles, on outer edge of Ridge Shoal.....	..	25	..	1852
White Castle One fixed bright lt.	.....	On piles, E. side of Channel....	..	26	..	1848
Ture One fixed bright lt.	.....	On piles, S.E. side of Channel ..	..	25	..	1850
Cunnyberry One fixed bright lt.	.....	On piles, N.W. side of Channel	..	25	..	1848
Culmore Point	.....	A Lantern on a Mast.....	..	45	..	1848
Culkeeragh	.....	Bright light E. side of entrance	..	50	..	1851
Boom Hall	.....	One fixed red light .....	..	12	..	1859
Ross Bay Lt. Vessel	.....	One fixed bright light .....	..	20	..	1859
Rock Mill	.....	One fixed red lt., near the Mill	..	15	..	1859
INNISTRALHUL One br. rev. lt., 2½ min.	55 25.9 7 13.6	A white tower, 41 feet high. On N.E. part of Island	●	181	18	1812
LOUGH SWILLY One red or bright light	56 16.6 7 37.9	On Fannet Point; red seaward, bright towards the Lough	●	90	14	1816
TORY ISLAND One fixed bright light	55 16.4 8 15.	On the N.W. Point of Island ..	1a	125	16	1832
ARANMORE ISLAND One flashing br. light	55 0.9 8 33.6	Building (1861) on N.W. Point	2b	..	..	....
RATHLIN-O-BIRNE One flash. lt., 20 secs.	54 39.8 8 49.9	Red towards Mainland and Sound. To be a fixed light after Aranmore is lighted	2b	116	16	1856
KILLYBEGS St. John's Point	54 34.1 8 27.6	One fixed bright light	●	98	14	1831
Rotten Island	.....	One fixed bright light	●	66	12	1838
SLIGO Black Rock	54 18. 8 37.	One fixed bright light in the Bay	●	79	13	1835
Oyster Island	.....	Two fixed br. lts., in 1 S.S.E. & E.	●	40	11	1837
BROADHAVEN One br. or red fixed lt.	54 16. 9 53.	On Gubacashel Pt. White to seaward; red towards W. side of Harbour	3a	87	12	1855
EAGLE ROCK Two bright fixed lights	54 17. 10 6.	3 miles from Erris Hd. In one E. by N., and W. by S., 132 yards apart	●	220	20	....
BLACK ROCK One light intended	54 4. 10 19.	Building (1861). .....	..	..	..	....

IRELAND.

LIGHTHOUSES.

North Coast. 53

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
CLEW BAY CLARE ISLAND	53 49.5 9 59.	One fixed bright light on N. Point	●	341	27	1806
INISHGORT ISLAND	53 49.6 9 40.2	One fixed bright light	●	36	10	1827
SLYNE HEAD One rev. <i>red</i> and bright light, 2 min., and 1 fixed bright light	53 23.9 10 14.	N. light rev., with one <i>red</i> and two br. faces; the rev. and fixed lts. in one N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 142 yards apart	●	126 116	15 14	1836
GALWAY BAY EERAGH ISLAND One rev. bright light	53 6.9 9 51.5	Or. W. Point. Bright flash every 3 min.	1b	115	16	1857
INISHEIR One bright or <i>red</i> lt.	53 2.7 9 31.5	<i>Red</i> in direction of Finnis Rock	1a	110	15	....
Mutton Island One fixed bright lt.	53 15.2 9 3.1	On centre of Island, off Galway, ..	..	33	10	1817
SHANNON, RIVER LOOPHEAD One fixed bright lt.	52 13.6 9 55.9	500 yards from extremity of Head	1a	277	22	1853
KILCRADAN One bright or <i>red</i> lt.	52 2. 9 .	On the Point. <i>Red</i> to seaward; bright to River	●	133	16	1824
Tarbut One bright fixed lt.	52 35.5 9 21.8	On the Rock	●	58	13	1834
Beeves One bright or <i>red</i> lt.	52 39. 9 1.3	<i>Red</i> to N. of Rock	3a	40	10	1854
TRALEE One bright or <i>red</i> light	52 16.3 9 53.2	On Little Samphire Id. <i>Red</i> lt. seaward fr. W.N.W. to N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	4a	56	9	1850
VALENTIA One fixed bright light	51 56. 10 19.3	On Cromwell's Fort	●	54	12	1841
SKELLIGS Two fixed bright lights	51 46.2 10 32.7	On highest Rock, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from shore. One lt. will be discontinued when Calf R. is lighted	●	372 175	25 18	1826
CALF ROCK One light	51 34.2 10 15.	Building (1861). ....	..	..	..	....
BANTRY BAY One fixed bright light	51 39.2 9 44.8	E. entrance to Bearhaven	●	55	12	1847
CROOKHAVEN One bright or <i>red</i> light	51 28.6 9 42.6	On Rock Island Pt. <i>Red</i> across Rocks to Shuk Head	●	67	13	1860

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
WHITE SEA.						
JIGINSK One fixed bright light	65 12.2 36 51.	On the N. height of Island ....	..	140	17	1842
MOUDIUGA One fixed bright light	64 55.5 40 16.	On a sandy Hillock on the Id., at entrance of R. Dvina ....	..	140	16	....
MORJOVETS One fixed bright light	66 45.7 42 30.	540 yards in shore of N.W. Point of Island .....	..	150	14	1842
ORLOV One fixed bright light	67 11.2 41 20.5	N.E. Point of C. Orlov, 1,200 yards from Beach .....	..	222	17	1842
NORWAY.						
			West Coast.			
Hekkingen. Malang Fiord	69 36. 17 50.5	N. side of Hekking Id. From Aug. 15 to May 1	4a	66	14	1859
ANDENÆS One fixed and flash. lt.	69 19.5 16 9.	From Aug. 15 to May 1. Flash every 3 min.	2d	143	20	1859
Klopen, or Gloppen One fixed bright light	67 53.5 13 4.5	Sörvaagen, S. of entrance. From Sept. 1 to April 14.....	6a	134	11	1857
LOFOTEN ISLANDS						
Svinö One fixed red light	68 3. 13 34.5	Near Balstad. September 1 to April 14	●	196	11	1857
HENNINGSVÆR One fixed & flash. lt.	68 8.5 14 14.5	Quitverden. Flash every 3 min. August 15 to May 1	●	113	16	1857
Kjeßen, or Kie I., S. Point One fixed bright light	68 13.2 14 37.	Svolvær. September 1 to April 14	●	54	4	1856
3jaaholmen One fixed bright light	68 9.5 14 41.5	Skraaven's Harbour. Sept. 1 to April 14 .....	..	31	4	1856
Stamsund One fixed bright light	68 7.2 13 53.	Tornholm, S. Point. Sept. 1 to April 14 .....	..	56	7	1859
Hammerfest One fixed bright light	70 40.2 23 40.	Extremity of Fuglenæs Island. Aug. 25 to April 20	6a	30	11	1859
Vaag, or N. Hellig Vær One fixed bright light	67 26. 14 1.7	N.E. Point of Island. Aug. 15 to May 1	5a	45	12	1859
PRÆSTÖ, Folden Fiord One fixed bright light	64 43.4 10 46.1	On the Islet. August 1 to May 16	6a	36	12	1841
VILLA One fixed and flash. lt.	64 32.7 10 41.7	On the Island. A flash every 4 min. August 1 to May 16	2d	127	20	1859
Munk Holm One fixed bright lt.	63 27.2 10 24.8	On the Fortress. August 1 to May 16	6a	44	10	1840
Agdenäs One fixed bright lt.	63 38.2 9 49.5	On the Point. August 1 to May 16 .....	..	116	9	1831
Terningen One fixed bright light	63 29.6 9 9.	On the Island. August 1 to May 16	5a	100	12	1849

NORWAY.

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast. 55

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
TRONDHJEM One fixed bright light	63 18.7 8 13.4	On the Ringholm Rock, half mile from E. Pt. of Eddo. Aug. 1 to May 16.....	5a	61	14	1849
Leervig One fixed bright light	63 6.5 7 42.	On N. side of Island. Aug. 1 to May 16 .....	..	..	..	1833
CHRISTIANSUND One fixed bright light	63 7.3 7 38.2	On Stavnes, N.E. Point of Averö. Aug. 1 to May 16	5a	65	12	1842
QVITHOLM One fixed and flash. lt.	63 2.2 7 12.5	On N.W. Pt. of Id. A flash of 12 secs. every minute. Aug. 1 to May 16.....	2d	134	19	1842
Walderhoug One fixed bright light	62 30.1 6 7.4	On S. Pt. of Walderö. Aug. 1 to May 16 .....	..	41	4	1860
LEPSO REEF LT. VESSEL One fixed bright light	62 35.5 6 14.5	In 3 fms. on S.E. part of Reef. Aug. 1 to May 16 .....	..	25	4	1858
HOGSTEN One fixed and flash. lt.	62 28. 6 1.5	Flash every 3 min. On S.E. of Godö Id., Bred Sound. Aug. 1 to May 18	4d	41	12	....
RONDÖ One fixed bright light	62 25. 5 35.1	W. Pt. of Id., Bred Sd., Aug. 1 to May 16 .....	..	161	22	1858
HELLESÖ ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	60 45. 4 43.1	Flash 12 secs. every min.; at 8 m. dist. dark between flashes	2d	154	19	1855
SKÆLLANGER One fixed bright light	60 36.5 4 57.3	N.W. side of Holzenö Id. July 15 to May 16	5a	58	13	1853
BERGEN One fixed bright light	60 24. 5 18.7	On Nordnæs Point. Aug. 15 to April 30 .....	..	41	4	1835
Leeröen Island One fixed bright light	60 14. 5 11.	W. side of Island. July 15 to May 18 .....	..	57	4	1855
Piir Holm One fixed bright light	60 5.2 5 12.3	Bagholm Sound. July 15 to May 16 .....	..	..	4	1819
Öxhammer One fixed bright light	59 59.2 5 14.	E. side of Selbö. July 15 to May 16 .....	..	..	4	1860
SLOTTERÖ, SELBÖ FIORD. One fixed bright lt.	59 54.5 5 5.	On the Island. South entrance	2a	152	18	1859
Folgeröen One fixed bright light	59 48. 5 20.	On Island at Stoksund. July 15 to May 16 .....	..	51	4	1855
Midtholmen One fixed bright light	59 42. 5 24.7	Mostervavn. July 15 to May 16 .....	..	39	4	1855
Langevaad One fixed bright light	59 37. 5 16.	Lille Blegan. E. side of Bom- melö Id. July 15 to May 16	..	16	3	1855
Espevär One fixed bright light	59 35.1 5 10.1	S. entrance of Harbour. Oct. 1 to April 1 .....	..	..	4	1849
Ryvarden One fixed bright light	59 31.7 5 14.7	On Point leading into Bommel Fiord. July 15 to May 16 ..	..	..	4	1849

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Gitterø One fixed bright light	59 26. 5 8.5	Removed from Gletta. Vis. from N. to S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., by the E. . .	..	..	4	1800
SÄRHOUG One fixed bright light	59 25.2 5 15.5	On Rock at N. entrance	5a	72	12	1846
Höievarde One fixed bright light	59 19.5 5 20.3	E. side of Karmø . . . . .	..	65	6	1858
UDSIRE Two fixed bright lights	59 19.6 4 51.1	W. side of Id. N.W. and S.E. 220 yards apart	2a	255	21	1844
Bukke Sund One fixed bright light	59 13.2 5 29.	E. side of Bukken Island. Oct. 1 to April 1 . . . . .	..	..	4	1849
Fieldø Island	.....	One fixed br. lt. Oct. 1 to April 1	..	..	4	1849
Skude Ness Havn	.....	One fixed br. lt. Oct. 1 to April 1	..	..	4	1849
Skude Ness One fixed bright light	59 9.2 4 17.	S.E. Point of Karmø. Oct. 1 to April 1 . . . . .	..	77	6	1840
Tungø Ness One fixed bright light	59 2. 5 36.7	October 1 to March 31 . . . . .	..	25	6	1840
HVIDINGSÖ One fixed and flash. lt.	59 4. 5 23.1	Fixed lt. 2m. 55 secs.; then short eclipse; then br. flash 10 to 15 secs.; then eclipse. Only flashes seen 16 m. dist. Revs. in 4 m.	2d	149	21	1853
LILLE FEISTEEN One fixed red light	58 49.5 5 30.7	On the Island	4a	68	12	1859
EGERÖ GRUNDSUND HOLM One fixed br. light	58 27.8 5 53.1	On N.W. Point	5a	43	11	1855
W. POINT OF ISLAND One fixed br. light	58 26. 5 52.2	. . . . .	1a	154	24	1854
VIBBERODDEN One fixed br. light	58 25.3 5 59.6	S.E. Point of Vibber Odde . . .	5a	73	12	1855
VARNÄS One fixed bright light	58 10.6 6 37.3	S. Point of entrance to Lister Fiord . . . . .	..	90	12	1836
LISTER Three fixed br. lights	58 6.5 6 34.2	Three white towers built in a triangle, on W. Pt. of Lister Land	2a	130	19	1853
NAZE OF NORWAY or LINDENÆS One fixed & flash. lt.	57 59. 7 3.	White and red tower, 33 ft. high, on the Cape. Flash of 12 secs. every minute	1d	164	24	1853
ODDERÖ ISLAND One fixed red light	58 8.2 8 0.5	In Christiansand Fiord, on S.W. Point of Island . . . . .	..	27	10	1832
OXÖ ISLAND One fixed bright light	58 4.4 8 3.6	Round white tower on S. of Id., entrance of Christiansand Fiord	2a	139	19	1853
ÄRENDAL One fixed bright light	58 26.3 8 47.4	Yellow building on Sandvig Pt., W. side of Channel	6a	43	11	1844

NORWAY.

LIGHTHOUSES.

South Coast. 57

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
TORUNGEN IDS. Two fixed bright lights	58 24.1 8 47.7	On Outer Torungen, and Inner Torungen, N.N.E. 1,200 yds. apart	2a	134	20	1844
Stangholms Island One fixed red light	58 42.7 9 15.	Yellow building on E. Point ..	5a	34	10	1855
JOMFRULAND One fixed and flash. lt.	58 52.2 9 86.3	White tower, 86 ft. high, on a low Island. Flash every ½ min. Dark between flashes at 8 m.	2d	134	20	1839
LANGÖTANGEN One fixed bright light	58 59.7 9 45.8	Yellow tower on S. Point of Langö Island	6a	41	11	1839
Frederiksværn One fixed green light	58 59.5 10 4.5	Staværnsø, S. Pt., E. side of Channel. July 15 to June 1	..	101	8	1855
CHRISTIANIA FIORD. FÆRDER One fixed bright lt.	59 2. 10 32.1	Red tower, 134 ft. high, with white belt, on Lit. Færder. Fog bell	1a	154	24	1857
TORGAUTEN ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	59 9.5 10 50.3	On S. Point .....	..	37	12	1850
FULEHUK ISLAND One fixed & flash. lt.	59 11. 10 36.7	White tower, 41 feet high. Flash every 3 minutes	4d	67	14	1850
Torgersø Island One fixed bright lt.	59 15.5 10 30.9	On N.W. Point. July 15 to June 1 .....	..	10	8	1851
Moss Havn One fixed red light	59 26.4 10 39.8	E. side of Canal. October 1 to March 31 .....	..	10	3	1857
BASTÖ ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	59 23.3 10 33.	Yellow building on N. E. Point	6a	38	12	1848
Röd Point One fixed bright lt.	59 31.9 10 26.3	E. side of entrance to Drams Fiord. July 15 to May 31 ..	..	35	6	1840
Filtvedt One fixed bright lt.	59 34.7 10 37.7	On W. shore. July 15 to May 31 .....	..	24	6	1840
Steilene Island	.....	One fixed light. July 31 to May 31	6a	22	6	1837
Heg Holm	.....	One fixed light on N. Pt. July 15 to May 15	6a	23	4	1826

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus.	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
SWEDEN.						
KOSTER One fixed and flash. lt. One fixed bright light	58 14.2 11 0.	N. and S., 78 yards apart. Flash in 7 secs. ....	..	214	15	1850
HÄLLÖ One fixed and flash. lt.	58 20.5 11 13.	White tower, at entrance of Aby Fiord. 9 flashes in 6 min. ....	..	119	10	....
THE KATTEGAT.						
MARSTRAND One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	57 53.5 11 35.	On Tower of Karlsten Fort ....	..	282	22	1836
WINGA, or VINGA ID. One fixed and flash. lt. One fixed bright light	57 38. 11 36.	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., 138 yards apart. Rapid flashes ..	..	81	15	1854
BUSKÄR ISLET One bright or red light	57 38.3 11 40.	At a distance br., but <i>red</i> when near. Aug. 15 to April 15 ..	..	82	10	1841
Böttö One fixed bright light	57 39. 11 43.	On a house; in Winga Sound. Aug. 15 to April 15 ..	..	45	10	1841
NIDINGEN ROCK Two fixed bright lts.	57 18.5 11 53.5	Stone towers, E.N.E. and W. S.W., 53 yards apart. Fog bell in a steeple ..	..	66	12	1832
MORUP TÄNGE PT. One fixed bright light	56 55. 12 22.	White tower, 70 feet high, on the Point ..	..	95	15	1843
KULLEN One rev. bright light	56 18.2 12 27.	White tower, on hill-side. Br. 30 secs., dark $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. ....	..	288	20	1843
Helsingborg One fixed bright light	56 3. 12 42.	Stone tower, 23 feet high, on N. Pier Head ..	..	27	7	....
Helsingör, or Elsinore One fixed bright light	56 2.1 12 37.5	On S. Pier ..	..	17	7	1830
NAKKE HEAD Two fixed bright lights	56 7.2 12 20.8	On N.E. Point of Siælland, W. N.W. & E.S.E., 438 yds. apart ..	..	147 98	12 8	1772
HJELM ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	56 8. 10 48.5	Flash every fourth min. ....	..	164	18	1856
SPOTSBERG One fixed bright light	55 58.6 11 51.6	On E. side of entrance to Ise Fiord. ....	..	123	10	1845
HESSELÖ ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	56 11.8 11 42.8	Strong lt., 11 secs.; weaker, 19 secs.; invisible, 11 secs.; then weak light, 19 secs. ....	..	87	14	1841
FORNESS One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	56 26.7 10 57.5	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Greenaa Haven ..	..	69	13	1839
ANHOLT LIGHT VESSEL One rev. br. lt., 25 secs.	56 45.7 11 50.8	In 16 fathoms, 1 mile E. of Knob Reefs. March to December..	..	26	9	1842

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established
ANHOLT ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 25 secs.	56 44.2 11 39.2	E. Point. A light is shown 57 ft. lower when Lt. Vessel is not in her station .....	..	122	14	1852
KØBERGGRUND LT. VESSEL Three fixed bright lts.	57 8.5 11 20.5	In 4 fms., S.E. by S., from Nyvager. Lights triangular, ...	..	41	8	1853
Hals, N. Pier One fixed bright light	57 0. 10 19.	Entrance of Liim Fiord.....	..	32	10	1846
LÆSO CHAN. LT. VESSEL One fixed bright light	57 12.7 10 41.6	In 10 fathoms, E. of Dvale Ground .....	..	30	9	1852
TRINDELEN LT. VESSEL One fixed bright light	57 25.6 11 16.6	Red, with white cross; a red ball at the fore. Bell in fogs	●	31	9	1820
Frederikshavn One fixed bright light	57 26.2 10 32.9	On S. Pier Head.....	..	23	8	1134
HIRTSHOLM One rev. br. light, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	57 29.2 10 27.4	White tower, quadrangular ...	..	43	10	1838
Aalbæk	.....	Two fishermen's lights .....	..	12	5	1846
SKAGEN, or SCAW One fixed bright light	57 44.1 10 37.9	Ice signals shown	1a	144	15	1564 1858

THE SOUND.

Landskrona One fixed bright light	55 52. 12 50.	N. side of Harbour.....	..	..	..	....
KRØNBORG One fixed bright light	56 2.4 12 37.6	On N.E. tower of Castle .....	..	110	15	1843
COPENHAGEN One fixed and flash. lt.	55 42.2 12 37.	Flash every 3 min., E. side of Trekroner Battery	4d	41	11	1858
DRAGØR, or DROGDEN, LT. VESSEL One fixed bright lt.	55 33.2 12 43.3	200 yds. S.W. by S. of Quartus Ground, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. March 1 to December 31 .....	..	25	9	1838
MALMO One fixed bright light	55 36.7 13 1.	Tower, on W. Pier Head .....	..	..	..	....
FALSTERBO One fixed bright light	55 23.7 12 49.8	Stone tower, 68 feet high, within the Reef. Aug. 1 to May 15	..	78	13	1843
FALSTERBO LT. VESSEL Two fixed bright lts.	55 17. 12 48.	In 5 fathoms, at extreme Point of Reef .....	..	49	6	1844
Kjöge Pier Two fixed bright lts.	55 27.1 12 11.5	.....	..	39 33	6	1842
STEVNS CAPE One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	55 17.4 12 27.5	1,506 yards N.E. of Hoierop Church .....	..	144	16	1818
MØEN ISLAND One fixed bright light	54 56.8 12 32.7	S.E. Point .....	..	82	12	1845
GIEDSER POINT One fixed bright light	54 33.8 11 58.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland of S. Point of Falster Island	3a	66	12	1851

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
GREAT BELT.						
SEIRÖ	55 55.2	Tower, 52 feet high, on N.W.	..	103	15	1852
One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	11 5.1	Point of Island				
REEF NESS	55 44.6	On extreme Point .....	..	65	13	1844
One fixed bright light	10 53.4					
Kallundborg	55 41.2	On the Pier .....	..	25	9	1835
One fixed bright light	11 5.8					
HALSKOV	55 20.3	Near Korsör. A second light is	..	52	10	1727
One fixed bright light	11 7.7	shown occasionally. Aug. 1 to May 15				
KORSÖR	50 20.2	N. side of Harbour	4a	26	8	1846
Two fixed bright lights	11 8.5			17		
SPRÖGÖ	55 19.9	On highest part of Island .....	..	60	12	1750
One rev. br. lt., 15 secs.	10 58.4					
KNUDS HEAD	55 17.4	May 15 to July 31 .....	..	60	10	1750
One fixed red light	10 51.3					
SLIPSHAVN	55 17.1	On Slips Point Battery, Nyborg	..	20	8	1845
One fixed red light	10 49.7	Fiord				
Nyborg Harbour	55 18.8	On Pier Head, when the Mail is	..	18	4	....
Two fixed bright lights	10 48.	expected		6		
ÅGERSÖ	55 11.1	S. Point of Helleholm, Omö	..	25	8	1846
One fixed red light	11 12.7	Sound				
VÄIRÖ	55 2.3	On N.E. Point of Island .....	..	51	10	1845
One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	11 22.3					
TÅARS	54 52.7	On N.W. Point of Laaland; E.	6a	32	8	1857
Two fixed bright lts.	11 2.3	$\frac{1}{2}$ S., 663 yards apart		18	5	
Svendborg	55 3.	On the Pier, October to March	..	14	6	1854
One fixed bright light	10 39.					

LITTLE BELT.

ÅRHUUS	56 9.3	On S. end of Mole. Red light	..	34	10	1846
One fixed bright light	10 13.5	also on N. Pier				
THUNÖ	55 57.	On Church Tower, S.E. of	..	100	11	1846
One fixed bright light	10 26.8	Island				
SAMSO ISLAND	55 46.3	S.W. Point. Flash every third	3d	118	15	1858
One fixed and flash. lt.	10 33.4	minute				
Fredericia	55 33.6	On N. Mole .....	..	28	4	1842
One fixed bright light	9 45.7					
Middelfort	.....	Lt. on Pier Head, on dark nights	..	..	..	....
BÅGÖ ISLAND	55 17.7	On S.W. Point .....	..	39	10	1842
One fixed bright light	9 48.					
ÅSENS	55 16.3	On Pier Head .....	..	20	5	1851
One fixed bright light	9 53.7					

DENMARK.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Little Belt.

61

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Aarø Island	.....	A Lantern, on S. end, occasion- ally .....	..	..	..	....
Aarø One fixed bright light	55 15.7 9 42.9	On S. Mole. November to May	..	26	5	1777
Apenrade One fixed red light	55 2.5 9 26.	On S. Mole. From Sept. 15 to April 1, till 1 a.m. ....	..	16	5	....
ALS One fixed bright light	54 51.3 9 59.3	Køke Ness, S.E. Point of Alsen Island .....	..	78	12	1845
Eckenförde One fixed bright light	54 28.3 9 50.3	On Pier Head .....	..	..	..	....
BULK One fixed bright light	54 27.4 10 11.9	W. Point of entrance to Kiel Bay .....	..	55	12	1816
FRIEDRICHSTORT Two fixed bright lights	54 23.5 10 11.3	On Fortress, W. side of Kiel Bay. E.S.E., 250 yards apart	..	33	9	1815 1853
Düsternbrook One fixed red light	54 21. 10 9.	On iron tower, at the bathing place .....	..	16	6	1854
MARIEN One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	54 29.6 11 14.5	N.E. Point of Femern Island ..	..	94	14	1832
FAKKEBERG One fixed bright light	54 44.4 10 42.2	On a hill, 1 mile N. of S. Point of Langeland .....	..	128	14	1806
NEUSTADT One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	54 5.3 10 51.8	2 miles S.E. by E. of entrance to Neustadt, on Pelzer Point....	..	47	10	1842

SWEDEN.

Baltic, W. Shore.

Ystad Harbour One red and bright lt.	55 25.5 13 50.	Red light on W. Pier Head. N.E. by N., and S.W. by S., 48 yards apart .....	..	20 51	4 10	1847
ULKLIPPOR ROCKS One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	55 57. 15 43.	Stone tower, on the Rocks ....	..	50	11	1340
Grimskär One fixed bright light	56 39.3 16 23.3	On Pilot's house. Sept. 15 to April 15 .....	..	41	6	1837
ÖLAND ISLAND						
S. POINT OF ISLAND. One fixed bright lt.	56 11.8 16 24.5	White stone tower, 116 ft. high, on the Point .....	..	133	17	1785
BJÖRNHABEN ROCK One fixed bright lt.	57 22. 17 6.5	Off N.W. Point of Island .....	..	103	12	1845
GOTTLAND						
HOBURG HILL One rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	56 55. 18 8.4	S.W. Point of Island .....	..	166	16	1846
ÖSTERGARN ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	57 26.5 19 0.	Tower, 66 feet high	3a	101	14	1817 1849
FARÖ ISLAND One rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	57 57.4 19 23.3	Tower, 20 feet high, on Holm Pt. Very brilliant for 20 secs. ....	..	100	14	....

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
GOTTSKA SANDÖ ID. Two fixed bright lights	58 23.2 19 12.7	On N. part of Island. N. 5° W., and S. 5° E., 260 yards apart	3a	140	16	....
LANDSORT ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	58 44.5 17 52.7	Stone tower, 85 feet high, on S. Point of Island .....	..	144	18	1660 1840
KORSÖ ISLET One rev. br. lt., 4 min.	59 17.2 18 58.3	Alternate flashes and darkness..	..	151	17	1768
GRÖNSKÄR ROCK One fixed light	59 17.3 19 3.	Coal fire on tower, 58 feet high	..	111	15	1786
SÖDERARM One rev. br. light, 2 m.	59 45.4 19 28.	White tower, 66 feet high, on Tollskar. Intervals of darkness	..	99	14	1839
NÄSKUBBEN ROCK One fixed bright light	59 52.7 19 5.5	Off Björkö .....	..	21	9	1850
Grissel Hamn	.....	Light occasionally on Beach ..	..	..	..	....
SVARTKLUBB ROCK One rev. bright light	60 10.3 18 50.	In the S. Quarken. White tower, 54 feet high, on the Rock ....	..	68	13	1819 1842
UNDERSTEN ROCK One fixed bright light	60 16.3 18 55.3	In the S. Quarken. Tower, with bands, 35 ft. high, on the Rock	..	78	12	1848
DIURSDEN One fixed bright light	60 22. 18 24.3	White tower, 52 ft. high, on W. Pt. of Gräsö Id., in Öre Grd. B.	..	65	12	1830
ÖRSKÄR ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	60 31.5 18 22.2	White tower, 110 feet high, on the Island .....	..	118	16	1739

GULF OF BOTHNIA.

Eggreground	60 43.4 17 32.	Light, on roof of a house .....	..	52	9	1838
Björn Rock Two fixed bright lts.	60 37.7 17 59.5	One on tower, the other on Keeper's house .....	..	42	11	1859
Bönan One fixed bright light	60 43.9 17 18.7	Near the Custom House .....	..	62	6	1840
STOR JUNGFRUN One fixed bright light	61 9.9 17 21.	Tower, 56 feet high, on E. side of Island .....	..	86	14	1838 1853
BRÄMÖ ISLAND One fixed bright light	62 13.3 17 37.	N.E. Point of Island	2a	101	17	1859
HOLMÖ GADD One fixed bright light	63 35.8 20 47.5	Tower, on Holmö, S. Gadd Rocks. Strong light to S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	..	70	12	1828
UMEA One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	63 47.8 21 1.	In the N. Quarken; on Fjeder- äggä Great Rock.....	..	101	15	1851
BIURÖ One fixed bright light	64 29.2 21 35.7	On the Head	2a	171	18	1859
HAFARANDA AND TORNEA One fixed bright light	65 31.7 23 36.	On Malören Rock .....	..	78	10	1851
NORR-SKAREN One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	63 14.1 20 37.7	On W. Islet.....	..	103	12	1848
OSTRA FINNGRUND LT.V. One fixed bright light	60 55.5 18 26.	1½ mile S.E. of shoalest part ..	..	..	10	1859
ENSKÄR ISLAND One fixed bright light	60 43. 21 1.	Tower, 120 feet high, on the Id., 9 miles N.W. of Loperton....	..	152	14	....
LAGSKÄR One fixed bright light	59 50.8 19 55.8	Tower, 89 feet high, on N. Point	●	101	14	1859

GULF OF FINLAND. LIGHTHOUSES.

North Shore. 63

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
OUTO or UTÖ One fixed bright light	59 46. 21 22.2	Gray tower, 93 feet high, on middle of Island	●	130	13	....
HANGÖ Onerevolving lt. 1 min., flashes unequal	59 46. 22 57.2	Wooden tower red, 71 ft. high, on S. Point of Id., 3 miles S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Hangö Head	●	101	12	....
RENSKAR One fixed bright light	59 56.2 24 24.7	Granite tower, 53 ft. high on the Scar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. of Por- kala Point .....	..	172	15	....
GLOSHOLM One rev. bright light	60 11.2 25 51.4	On Id. S. of Pellinge. Br. 20 secs., dark 40 secs. May 28 to July 13	..	120	12	1826
KALBADEN-GRUND LT. V. One fixed bright light	59 58.5 25 36.5	S. side. Ball at Mast Head....	..	..	..	1858
South Shore.						
NEVA LIGHT VESSEL One fixed bright light	59 55.3 30 10.6	Entrance of Ship Channel to Pe- tersburg. May 28 to July 13	..	67	6	1858
YELAGUIN LIGHT VESSEL One fixed bright light	59 58.3 30 1.5	Entrance of N. Channel to Pe- tersburg. May 28 to July 13	..	16	5	....
Peterhof Two fixed bright lights	59 53.5 29 56.7	Two Pillars on end of Pier. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	34	6	....
Oranienbaum One fixed bright light	59 55.9 29 47.7	W. Pier. May 28 to July 13. Fog bell .....	..	45	6	....
Friderikstadt One fixed bright light	59 58.2 29 48.4	Angle of Kronstadt Harbour. May 28 to July 13. Fog bell	..	38	6	....
KRONSTADT Merchant's Gate One fixed br. light	59 58.9 29 46.6	Mole Head. May 28 to July 13	..	24	5	....
One fixed red and one bright light	.....	Bright lt. on S. Bastion of Ni- cholas Battery. Red light on Kronslott, W. Rampart. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	58 23	12 8	1857
TOLBOUKIN One fixed bright light	60 2.6 29 33.8	White tower, 88 feet high, on an Islet, W. of Kronstadt Island. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	95	11	1832
LONDON SHOALS LT. VES. Three bright fixed lts.	60 0. 29 31.	Set triangularly. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	41 28	7 6	1858
NARVA One fixed bright light	59 28.1 28 3.7	White tower, 67 feet high, at S. Point of entrance to River. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	70	9	....
SESKÄR One fixed and flash. lt.	60 0.1 28 23.	Brighter flash every half minute, with short eclipses	2d	97	14	1858
SOMMARS One fixed bright light	60 12.2 27 39.8	On W. Hill of Island. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	85	10	....

Year
established.

....

1860

1840

1768

1786

1839

1850

....

1819

1842

1848

1830

1739

1838

1859

1840

1838

1853

1859

1828

1851

1859

1851

1848

1859

....

1859

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
HOGLAND Two fixed bright lights	60 57 26 58.4	On N. Point of Id., and on adjacent Hill. N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E, and S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., 1,250 yards apart. May 28 to July 13 ..	..	388 37	22 6	....
RÖDSKÄR One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	59 58.1 26 41.1	Black wooden building, 62 feet high, on Id. May 28 to July 13	..	74	9	....
KALK-GROUND LT. VES. One fixed red light	59 42. 26 6.	May 28 to Oct. 15. Yellow flag, and red and white balls. ....	..	..	..	1858
EKHOLM One fixed bright light	59 41.1 25 49.	Med stone tower, 72 ft. high, on N. Pt. of Id. May 28 to July 13	..	101	14	1851
KOKSKÄR One fixed bright light	59 41.7 25 1.5	Tower, 97 feet high, on the Rock	2a	100	15	1858
REVEL, or KATERINDAL						
PORT MILITÄRE Two red and 2 br. lts.	.....	Bright light at E. Pass, end of Mole; red lt. at S. Pass; br. lt. at W. Pass, end of Mole; red lt. at S. Pass. All on the wall	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	3 3 3 3	1859
MOUNT LÄRSBERG Two fixed bright lts.	59 26.3 24 49.2	One near Marine Barracks; the other behind Katerindal. S. by E. and N. by W., 1,167 yards apart. May 28 to July 13 ..	.. ..	178 268	15 19	.... 1859
REVELSTEIN LT. VESSEL Two fixed bright lts.	59 43.3 24 44.	N. side. May 28 to Nov. 1. Yellow flag; bell in fogs ....	..	..	..	1858
NARGEN One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	59 36.4 24 31.9	Gray tower, 124 ft. high, on N. of Id. Vis. 10 secs., dark 50 secs. May 28 to July 13 ....	..	136	13	1828
SOUROP Two fixed bright lights	59 27.9 24 24.1	On N. Cliff of Cape, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. E. of Old Tower. In one, E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. ....	.. ..	135 28	13 10	.... 1859
PAKER ORT One fixed bright light	59 30.5 24 2.	Stone tower, 75 feet high, on Cape. May 28 to July 13 ....	..	..	14	....
ODENSHOLM One fixed bright light	59 18.3 23 22.2	Red tower, 81 feet high, on N.W. of Id. May 28 to July 13 ..	..	102	16	1852
DAGER ORT One fixed and flash. lt., 1 min.	58 55. 22 15.2	White tower, 110 feet high, on a hill, 5 miles inland of W. Point of Dagö Id. May 28 to July 13	1d	328	21	1860
GULF OF RIGA						
Pernau Two fixed lights	58 23. 24 30.	Two Lanterns, near S. entrance. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	..	..	1853
RIGA Two fixed bright lts.	57 3.9 24 1.	In same tower, on Dvinaminde Fort, Mouth of Dvina. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	95 90	11 5	1818
BUNÖ One fixed bright light	57 48.1 23 15.5	Yellow building, 102 ft. high, on S.E. of Id. May 28 to July 13	9	200	16	1860

BALTIC SEA.

LIGHTHOUSES.

South Shore. 65

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
DOME NESS LT. VESSEL One rev. bright light	.....	933 yards from Reef. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	..	..	1858
DOME NESS Two fixed bright lights	57 45.6 22 37.5	On extremity of Ness. S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 106 yards apart. May 28 to July 13 .....	..	86 79	8 10	....
FILSAND ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 3 min.	58 23. 21 49.9	On W. Point. Br. 2 min., dark 1 min. May 28 to July 13 ..	●	127	13	1824 1860
SWALFER ORT One rev. bright light	57 54.6 22 4.5	White tower, 114 ft. high, on S. Pt. of Osel I nd . May 28 to July 13	●	120	12	1838 1860
LYSER ORT One fixed bright light	57 34.2 21 44.1	White tower, 120 ft. high, 1,100 yards in shore. May 28 to July 13	2a	127	13	1845 1860
MEMEL One fixed bright light	55 43.7 21 6.2	N.E. side of entrance. Aug. 1 to May 15 .....	..	98	20	1818
BRÜSTER ORT One rev. br. lt., 4 min.	54 57.7 19 59.2	On the Cape	2b	143	20	1841
PILLAU One fixed bright light	54 38.3 19 54.2	Round tower, 88 feet high, S.E. of town. Aug. 1 to May 15..	..	92	20	1841
DANZIG Two fixed bright lights	54 24.3 18 40.2	On Neufahrwasser Tower and E. Mole, N. & S., 1,647 yds. apart	..	75 61	14 10	1341 1839
HELA One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	54 36.1 18 49.3	Four cables, N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., from Point.....	..	120	16	1840
RIXHÖFT One fixed bright light	50 50. 18 20.7	N. Point of Prussian Pome- rania .....	..	220	22	1840
IERSHOFT One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	54 32.7 16 33.	Stone Building, 93 feet high, near the village. Bright, 70 secs.; dark, 50 secs. ....	..	160	18	1838
SWINEMÜNDE One fixed bright light One fixed red light	53 55. 14 17.6	Port of Stettin, Oder R. Br. lt. on E. side of Harb. 1 mile S. of red lt. on E. Mole Head ..	1a ..	211 39	21 10	1855 1857
GREIFSWALD One rev. br. and red lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	54 14.7 13 55.4	On N.E. part of Island .....	..	154	17	1840
ARKONA One fixed bright light	54 41. 13 26.2	On Wittow Peninsula .....	..	200	22	1828 1851
DARS POINT One rev. & 1 fixed br. lt.	54 28.9 12 31.	High light, revolves every min.	2b ..	108 41	16 12	1848
WARNEMÜNDE. One fixed bright light	54 10.5 12 5.7	W. side of entrance. Aug. 1 to April 30. (Tide signals.) ....	..	58	12	1836
TRAVEMÜNDE Two fixed bright lights	53 59. 10 53.	N. Point of River, 1 mile below Travemünde .....	..	100 68	16 6	1827
BORNHOLM						
CHRISTIANSÖ, or ERTHOLMS One rev. br. lt., 20 s.	55 19.3 15 11.6	On Round Tower of fortress....	..	94	14	1805
HAMMAR POINT One fixed bright lt.	55 17.4 14 47.3	On Steilbiorg, near N. Point of Island .....	..	279	14	1802
Rønne Harbour Two fixed bright lts.	55 5.8 14 42.5	In the Harbour .....	..	52 29	8	1848

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. C	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
SKAGEN, or SCAW One fixed bright light	57 44.1 10 37.9	Ice signals shown. Red ball on the Old Lt. H. if the Læsø Lt. Vessel is not at her station ..	1a	144	15	1858
HANSTHOLM One rev. br. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	57 6.8 8 36.2	N.W. Point of Jutland .....	..	218	18	1843
ÅGER CHAN. LT. VESSEL One fixed bright light	56 45.5 8 10.5	Within the Channel. Nov. 15 to March 20	6a	30	10	1860
SYLT Two fixed lights One fixed and flash. Light	55 3.5 8 24.	Two fixed lts. (the Western red- ish) on List or N. end of Id. S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 2,910 yards apart. The fixed lt. will flash every 4 m., in village of Kaup, and changes to red when over the Bar	4a	63 72 205	10 13 20	1852
Dagebüll Two fixed bright lts.	54 43.7 8 41.3	On the Dyke .....	..	..	5	1854
Föhr Island Two fixed bright lts.	54 41.5 8 34.3	Wyk Harbour. In one lead in ..	..	..	5	1852
AMRUM ISLAND. One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	54 38.5 8 22.5	On the Island .....	..	140	14	1853
EIDER LT. VESSEL One fixed bright light	54 10.7 8 34.6	In 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fms. at Mouth of River. Has two masts and flag .....	..	34	10	1805
River Elbe.						
I. Outer Light Vessel Three fixed br. lts.	54 0.1 8 18.2	In 11 fms. Three Masts; a light on each, and red flag at Main ..	..	..	3	....
Loots Galliotte Lt. Ves. One fixed bright lt.	.....	Pilot Vessel, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Outer Vessel .....	..	..	..	....
II. Middle Light Vessel Two fixed lights	.....	Three Masts; blue and white flag at Main. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Pilot Vess. ..	..	31 18	3	1839
III. Inner Light Vessel .....	.....	One fixed br. lt. Three Masts; red flag, with wh. square at M. ..	..	29	..	1857
NEUWERK Two fixed bright lts.	53 55. 8 30.	On Id. at entrance to River. S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 685 yards apart ..	..	120 60	15 12	1814 1815
Kugel Baak One fixed bright light	53 53.5 8 41.7	Shows inside the Beacon, from N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and N.W. ....	..	..	..	1853
CUXHAVEN One fixed and flash. lt.	53 52.3 8 43.	Brick tower, 66 ft. high, W. side of entrance. It is a fixed lt. up the River .....	..	80	12	1853
Bösch One fixed bright light	53 53.7 9 15.	On E. side, when River is free from ice .....	..	..	..	....
Storens One fixed red light	53 50. 9 24.3	N. Pier, at entrance of River Stor .....	..	32	6	1805
Glückstadt One fixed red light	53 47.1 9 24.5	On N. Pier .....	..	24	8	1846

HANOVER AND LIGHTHOUSES. NETHERLANDS. 67

Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
1858	Lühe Light Vessel	.....	In 10 feet. Fixed bright light	..	..	..	....
	Schulau Light Vessel	.....	In 2½ fathoms. Red light.....	..	..	..	....
1843	HELIGOLAND	54 10.8	(British). A circular white tower,	..	221	20	1811
	One fixed bright light	7 53.1	60 feet high, on W. side ....	....		
1860	HANOVER.						
	WESER RIVER.						
1852	WESER LIGHT VESSEL	53 49.	At entrance in 8 fms. Two Masts	..	30	3	1818
	One fixed bright lt.	8 8.3	and ball at the Fore .....	....		
	HOHE WEG FLAT						
	One fixed bright lt.	53 42.8	In one tower. Lower lt. from N.	2a	112	15	1856
	One fixed red and br. light	8 14.9	by W. & W., to E. by S.: it shows red to the Dwasgatt ..	44	7		1857
1854	Bremerhaven	.....	Bright light at 10 feet at new Harb.; red lt. on old Port Mole	..	..	10	....
1852	Heppens	.....	A small light near new Harbour	..	..	..	....
1853	WANGERROOG	53 47.4	E. of Island; tower white, 60 feet high; a beacon to E. by N.	..	100	12	1866
	One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	7 54.2					
1805	BORKUM ISLAND	53 35.5	A red brick tower, 110 ft. high, at entrance of River Ems	2a	142	18	1817
	One fixed bright light	6 40.4					
	EMS RIVER	53 20.3	On the Dyke of the Knock, at entrance	6a	20	8	1836
	One fixed bright light	7 3.					

NETHERLANDS.

ZUIDER ZEE.

.....	HARLINGEN	53 10.6	On Rampart.....	..	50	10	....
	One fixed bright lt.	5 25.					
1839	STAVOREN	52 25.2	N.W. of side of Harbour .....	..	39	10	....
	One fixed bright lt.	3 21.6					
1857	URIK ISLAND	52 38.7	On the S.W. Point.....	4b	69	10	....
	One rev. br. lt. 2½ min.	3 35.8					
1814	SCHOKLAND ISLAND	52 37.2	On S. Point of the Island .....	..	34	8.	....
1815	One fixed bright lt.	5 46.7					
1853	HOEK, near Amsterdam	52 22.3	At the angle of the River Y....	..	51	10	....
	One fixed bright lt.	5 1.1					
1853	MAREN ISLAND	.....	One fixed br. lt. on S.E. Point..	..	52	10	....
	GELDERSCHE HOEK	52 44.6	A stone tower on the Dyke ....	..	55	10	....
	One fixed bright lt.	5 17.2					
.....	Wieringen	52 53.4	On W. of Id., N. and S., 448 yards apart .....	..	39	6	....
	Two fixed bright lts.	4 56.3			16	4	....

There are also small Harbour lights in the Mulder Zee at Workum, Hindelopen, De Lemme, Blokzyl, Genemuiden, Kampen, Elburg, Harderwyk, Nykerk, Muiden, Edam, Hoorn, Enkhuisen, Medembik, &c.

68 **NETHERLANDS. LIGHTHOUSES. W. Coast & Islands.**

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
SCHIERMONNIKOOG Two fixed bright lts.	53 28.8 6 10.	On the North side of the Id., S.E. by S., 1,102 yds. apart ..	15	147 139	15	1864
TERSCHELLING One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	53 21.7 5 13.1	On the Brandaris tower, near the W. end of Island	2b	177	20	....
VLIELAND One fixed bright light	53 17.8 5 3.8	.....	..	161	12	....
NIEUWE DIEP One fixed bright light One fixed red light	52 58. 4 47.	On the Weirhoofd, N.E., 61 yds. apart .....	..	99 85	8 8	1843 1843
KYKDUIN One fixed bright light	52 57.1 4 43.5	On the Fort on the high white Sandhill .....	..	161	20	1823 1853
MOND-AN-DE-SEE Two fixed bright lts.	52 37.1 4 37.6	....., 400 yds. apart. N. Lighthouse, called Van Speyk's Tower	3a	120 100	10 10	1804
Zandvoort One fixed light	52 22.5 4 31.5	N. of Village, a coal fire? for fishermen .....	..	86	4	....
Noordwijk-aan-Zee One fixed bright light	52 14.6 4 25.9	For fishermen. On a scaffold ..	..	66	5	....
Katwijk-aan-Zee	.....	Light for fishing boats .....	..	82	6	....
SCHEVENINGEN One fixed bright light	52 6.3 4 16.3	A stone tower, S. of town; half mile S.W. of Church	3a	95	16	1860
VOORNĖ ISLAND. Brielle Harbour	.....	Fixed bright light on E. Mole ..	..	16	4	1858
Steenen Baak	.....	One fixed bright light .....	..	..	..	....
Oostvoorne One br. and one red fixed light	51 54.8 4 4.5	Half mile W. of Village; S.E. ½ S., 457 yards apart .....	..	69 8	7 8	1857
HELLEVOETSLUIS One fixed bright lt.	51 49.2 4 7.9	W. end of Harbour	●	46	8	1858
GOEREE ISLAND. Middelbarnis	.....	Fixed bright Harbour light ....	..	..	..	1857
GOEDEREENDE or GOEREE One fixed light	51 49.1 3 58.8	On Church tower. Red towards E.N.E. to N.E. by E.	2a	143	18	1856
Kwaden Hoek	.....	One fixed bright light .....	..	..	..	1857
Steenen Baak	.....	Red lt. to W., on N. side of Id.	..	98	10	1858
SCHOUWEN ISLAND. Ossenhook	.....	One fixed bright light .....	..	23	8	1859
BROUWERS HAVN. Two fixed br. lights	51 44.5 3 47.5	At Renesse, on N. side of Id., E.S.E. ½ E., 800 yards apart	3a 4a	148 82	16 12	1848
Verklikker, or guide lt.	.....	N.W. of Id., to show Anchorage	..	55	6	....

	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
1854	SCHOUWEN One rev. bright lt.	51 43.5 3 41.8	A fine tower, 166 ft. high, on W. end of Id. Bright 25 secs. every 1½ min.	1b	171	20	1744 1840
1843	WALCHEREN ID.						
1843	Sloe	.....	Light S. of Middelburg Harbour	..	33	3	....
1843	VEERE One fixed bright lt.	51 32.9 3 40.5	S. side of entrance	4a	38	10	1847
1822	WEST CAPPEL One fixed bright lt.	51 31.8 3 27.1	On old Church Tower	•	144	15	1818
1853	FLUSHING One fixed bright lt.	51 26.4 3 34.7	On Westhaven Bastion .....	..	49	10	....
1854	H. BEVELAND ID.						
1854	BORSSELEN One fixed bright light	51 25. 3 44.	One fixed bright light	4a	35	9	1847
1854	Bathz One fixed bright lt.	51 23.7 4 12.8	S.E. of Fort.....	..	32	5	....
1854	Goos Harbour One fixed bright lt.	51 32.8 3 55.8	On N. side of entrance .....	..	31	5	....
1850	TER NEUSE, AXEL ID. One fixed bright light	51 20.5 3 50.	On W. Jetty .....	..	43	10	1845
1858	THOLEN ISLAND.						
1858	Gorishoek One fixed bright lt.	51 31.6 4 4.8	N. of Ferry .....	..	35	4	....
1857	Stavenisse	.....	Bright lt. at E. Angle of Haven	..	27	5	....
1858	ZIERIKZEE Two fixed bright lights	51 37.9 3 55.4	One at S. Angle, near Zierikzee; the other on W. Haven Heads	..	31 43	4 8	....
1858	ZIJPE Two fixed bright lts.	51 39.3 4 6.3	One on Outer Dyke of Stooft Polder; the other on Land side of Dyke .....	..	31 39	5	....
1857	Ooltgensplaat One fixed bright light	51 40.9 4 22.2	End of Harbour Dam, River Volgerak .....	..	15	6	....
1856	WILLEMSTAD One fixed bright light	51 41.8 4 26.7	In front of Bastion.....	..	41	10	....
1857	Strijen-Sas One fixed bright light	51 42.7 4 35.6	W. Heads of Outer Haven ....	..	48	6	....
1858	DORDSCHE KIL One fixed bright light	51 43.4 4 37.5	W. extremity of Dordt Channel	..	48	10	....
1859	Krab	.....	In Old Maas. One bright light	..	31	2	....
1848	MAAS RIVER	.....	Small Harbour lights at Schie- dam, Pernis, and Vlaardingen	..	..	..	....

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
NORTH HINDER LT.	51° 36.7					
VESSEL	2 34.6	In 14 fathoms, on the E. side ..	●	40	11	1868
One fixed br. light						
PAARDE MARKET LT. VES.	51° 23.7	S.W. part of Bank .....	●	..	..	1849
One fixed red light	3 20.					
Heyst	51° 20.	N. of Town .....	..	46	8	1842
One fixed bright light	3 14.					
Blankenberg	51° 18.9	In small Fort .....	..	44	6	1839
One fixed bright light	3 8.					
OSTENDE	51° 14.4	Tower, 170 feet high, 820 yards	1a	189	20	1860
One fixed bright lt.	2 55.9	E. by N. of old light				
E. Pier	.....	Red light, while 8 to 14 ft., and bright lt., while 14 ft., on Bar	..	25 40	6 7	1849
W. Pier	.....	Green light all night .....	..	25	7	....
Nieuport Tide Light	51° 8.4	E. side of Port, from half flood	..	32	6	1825
One fixed bright light	2 43.	to half ebb				

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LIGHTHOUSES.

North Coast.

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Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
1858	DUNKERQUE One rev. br. lt. 1 min.	51 3. 2 22.	Brick tower, 180 ft. high, on Pier Head	1b	194	24	....
1840	DUNKERQUE PORT One bright and one red fixed light	.....	Bright lt. on Heuguenar Tower; red light on W. Mole Head ..	5a ●	85 23	9 3	1845
1842	GRAVELINES Three fixed br. lights	51 0.3 2 6.5	One lt. on Fort Philippe; 2 lts., 65 yds. apart, on S.W. Mole of Fort Philippe	3a ●	95 20	15 6	1843 1854
1839	WALDE POINT One fixed and flash. lt.	50 59.7 1 55.1	Br. lt., with red flash every 20 secs.; no eclipse .....	..	34	10	1839
1860	CALAIS One fixed and flash. lt.	50 57.7 1 51.1	Fixed lt., with flash every 4 min.; in tower, 167 ft. high, on Old Fortifications	1d	190	20	1848
1849	CALAIS HARBOUR Two lts. and one <i>Tide</i> lt.	.....	Red lt. on W. Jetty; green lt., in fair weather, on E. Jetty; and br. <i>tide</i> light on Fort Rouge while 8 feet	● 6a	16 33	2 9	1842
1825	CAPE GRISNEZ One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	50 52.2 1 35.1	Tower, 46 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Cape. Eclipses not total at 12m.	1b	194	22	1842
	<i>Boulogne</i> Two fixed bright lts., and one fixed red lt.	50 43.9 1 35.1	Two br. lts. in one tower; higher lt. while 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.: lower lt., from high water to 9 ft. ebb. Red lt. on N.E. Jetty while 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet ..	6a ●	43 33 46	9 4	1835
	ALPRECK POINT One fixed and flash. lt.	50 41.9 1 33.7	A br. lt., with red flash every 2 min. Tower, 33 ft. high, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Boulogne	4d	161	12	1842
	ÉTAPLES or CANCHE RIVER Two fixed br. lts.	50 31.4 1 35.5	At Touquet, S. side of Mouth of River, in towers 171 ft. high, N.N.E. and S.S.W., 273 yards apart	1a	174	20	1852
	Lornel Point	.....	One fixed lt. on N. side of Mouth	●	52	6	....
	PT. HAUT-BANC OF BERCK One fixed bright light	50 24. 1 33.5	N. side of Mouth of l'Authie River	4a	66	10	1836
	SOMME RIVER. <i>Crotoy</i> One fixed bright lt.	50 12.9 1 37.3	On N. side of entrance. <i>Tide</i> light while 3 feet	●	..	4	1851
	<i>Haurdel Point</i> One fixed bright lt.	50 12.9 1 33.9	On S. side of entrance. <i>Tide</i> light while 2 feet	●	..	4	1852
	CAYEUX One fixed and flash. lt.	50 11.7 1 30.7	On S. side of entrance: Fixed light, with flash every 4 min.	3d	92	15	1835
	<i>Cayeux</i> One fixed bright lt.	.....	812 yards S.W. of Cayeux light, from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours flood to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ebb.	●	..	..	1856
	Treport One fixed bright light	50 3.9 1 22.1	<i>Tide</i> light on W. Mole, while 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the Channel	5a	36	10	....

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Discrepancy of Aberration	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Dieppe, W. Mole One fixed bright lt. E. Mole Three fixed br. lts.	49 56. 1 5.3	<i>Tide light</i> while 10½ feet On a Mast. Lowest lt. all night; highest light from 2½ hours be- fore to 2 hours after high water; middle lt. from 2 hours before until high water .....	.. | 39 | 10 | .... ● | 23 | 4 | .... 31 | .. | .... 27 | .. | ....			
AILLY POINT One rev. br. lt. 1 min.	49 55.1 0 57.5	Tower, 66 ft. high, on the Point. Eclipses not total at 10 miles	1b | 305 | 27 | ....			
St. VALÉRY-EN-CAUX One br. 1 red fixed lt.	49 52.1 0 42.7	<i>Bright tide light</i> on W. Jetty while 8½ feet. <i>Red</i> lt. on E. Jetty	● | 29 | 6 | 1857 .. | 24 | 3 | 1857			
FÉCAMP One fixed bright light	49 46.1 0 22.3	On Fagnet Point, above the chalk cliff. Sometimes obscured by fog	1a | 426 | 18 | 1836			
Fécamp Harbour	.....	Fixed and flash. <i>Red tide light</i> on N. Jetty while 10 ft. Fixed <i>red</i> light on S. end of Jetty	5a | 39 | 10 | .... 29 | 3 | ....			
RIVER SEINE.						
LA HÈVE Two fixed bright lts.	49 30.7 0 4.3	Two towers, 66 ft. high, on the Cape, S.W. ½ S., 69 yds. apart	1a | 307 | 20 | ....			
HAVRE One fixed bright lt.	49 29. 0 6.3	On N.W. Jetty. An Orange lt. also on S.E. Pier, vis. 1 mile; and a Lantern, with coloured glasses, on the Quay	5a | 39 | 10 | 1843			
HOC One fixed bright lt.	49 28.8 0 11.2	On Point, N. Bank of River Seine	5a | 39 | 10 | ....			
Hode Point	.....	One bright light on the Point ..	● | .. | 8 | 1847			
Tancarville	.....	One bright light on the Point ..	● | .. | 8 | 1847			
Villequier	.....	One br. lt. 1 m. W. of Vatteville Church .....	● | .. | 3 | ....			
Caudebecquet	.....	One br. lt. ¾ m. E. of Caudebec Church .....	● | .. | 3 | ....			
Neuville	.....	One br. lt. 1½ m. below Vatte- ville Church .....	● | .. | 3 | ....			
Vaquerie	.....	One br. lt. 1½ m. above Aizier Church .....	● | .. | 3 | ....			
Aizier	.....	One bright lt. near the Church	● | .. | 4 | ....			
Courval	.....	One br. lt. 2½ m. above Quille- boeuf light .....	● | .. | 3 | ....			
Gros-Heurt	.....	One br. light ½ m. above Point Quilleboeuf .....	● | .. | 3 | ....			
QUILLERCEUF One fixed bright lt.	49 28.4 0 31.6	N. end of Quay, S. Bank	5a | 33 | 10 | ....			
La Roque	One bright light on the Point ..	● .. 8 			
Berville	One bright light N. of Church ..	● .. 8 			

FRANCE.

LIGHTHOUSES.

North Coast.

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Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus.	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
FATOUVILLE One fixed and flash. light	49 24.9 o 19.4	Tower, 105 feet high, on the Heights. Br. light, with red flash, every 3 minutes	1d	420	20	1850
HONFLEUR Two fixed br. lights	49 35.3 o 13.6	On Hospital Jetty, N.W. end of Tower; and <i>Tide light</i> on E. Jetty, while 6½ feet	3a 5a	82 29	15 6	1867 1843
TOUQUES RIVER Two fixed bright lights	49 21.7 o 4.5	W. side, 153 yds. apart. <i>Lower lt.</i> while 7 feet on Bar. In one lead in	• •	33 20	6 6	........
L'ORNE RIVER Two fixed bright lts. One fixed red light	Long. W. 49 16.6 o 15.6	Br. lts. on Church and Redoubt of Oyestreham, W. side of entr. <i>Red Tide lt.</i> on N. end of W. Jetty, 3 hours before and after high water	5a • •	92 39 ..	10 4 2	.... .... 1855
Coursouilles One fixed bright light	49 20.3 o 27.5	On W. Jetty Head	•	30	6	1857
POINTE DE VER One fixed and flash. lt.	49 20.5 o 31.2	800 yards from the shore. Fixed light, with flash every 4 min.	3d	138	15	....
PORT-EN-BESSIN Two fixed bright lights	49 21.1 o 45.6	N.E. by E. and S.W. by W., 79 yards apart. <i>High tide lt.</i> while 12 feet on Bar	5a 5a	131 92	8 6	1854
Grandcamp One fixed bright light	49 23.4 i 2.6	875 yards West of Church	•	26	3	1836
PORT D'ISIGNY Two fixed bright lights	49 19.3 i 6.7	N. by E. ½ E. and S. by W. ½ W., 306 yards apart	5a	46 23	10 8	1852
ST. MARCOUF One fixed bright light	49 29.9 i 8.9	On the Fort, E. of Sand-fly Island	5a	56	10	1846
MORSALINE One fixed bright light	49 34.3 i 19.4	On the Mound. Much higher than La Hougue light	5a	282	10	1836
LA HOUQUE One fixed bright light	49 34.3 i 16.4	At S. end of Fort	5a	36	10	1836
SAIRE POINT One fixed bright light	49 36.4 i 13.9	On Reville Redoubt	5a	36	10	1836
BARFLEUR One rev. br. lt. ½ m.; & Two fixed bright lts.	49 41.9 i 16.	Rev. lt. on the Capo. Bright lts. on S. side of entrance, S.W. by W. ½ W., and N.E. by E. ½ E., 309 yards apart	1b 6a 6a	236 23 43	22 8 9	1836
LEVI CAPE One fixed and flash. lt.	49 41.8 i 28.5	Tower, 103 feet high. Lt. br., with red flash every 3 min. ..	4d	115	12	1858
CHERBOURG						
Port de Commerce	.....	Red light on E. Jetty	4a	33	3	1838
PELÉE ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	49 40.3 i 34.9	On Fort Impérial	5a	85	10	....
LA DIGUE One fixed & flash. lt. One fixed green light One red light	49 40.1 i 37.2	Bright fixed, with flash every 3 min., on Central Fort. <i>Green</i> light on Eastern Head. Tem- porary red light on W. Head	5d • •	66 .. 39	10 2 10	1839 1853 1853

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
QUERQUEVILLE FORT One fixed bright lt.	49 40.3 1 49.1	On the Guard-house	5a	59	10	....
CAPE DE LA HAGUE One fixed bright light	49 43.4 1 57.3	On the top of Gros du Raz Rock, half mile from Cape	1a	157	18	1837
CASKETS Three rev. br. lights, 20 secs.	49 43.4 2 22.5	(British). Placed triangularly on the highest Rock, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., 62 yards; S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 46 yards; and N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., 24 yds. apart	●	113	15	1723 1855
HANOIS or HANO- VEAUX ROCKS One light building	49 25.8 2 43.3	(British). Building .....	..	..	..	1861
GUERNSEY One fixed bright light	49 27. 2 33.	(British). On St. Pierre, S. Pier Head	●	40	11	1832
JERSEY						
VERCLUT BREAKWATER One fixed bright lt.	49 13. 2 1.2	(British). On the Outer end, in St. Catherine's Bay	5a	60	11	1857
ST. HELIER One fixed bright lt.; One fixed red lt.; and One fixed blue light	49 10.5 2 7.3	Bright light on Victoria or S. Pier; red light on Albert or N. Pier; blue light on Old N. Pier	● ● ..	31 15 17	6 3 3	1858 1859 1858
Gouray Pier Head	.....	One fixed bright light .....	..	..	..	1857
Dielette One fixed br. and red lt.	49 33.1 1 51.7	On Jetty Head. Red lt. at head of Harbour. N.W. and S.E., 169 yards apart .....	.. ..	23 75	5 9	1858
CAPE CARTERET One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	49 22.4 1 48.5	Tower, 49 feet high, on Cape ..	2b	262	18	....
Portbail Two fixed red lights	49 20. 1 43.	On Church Tower and Point Dune, S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., 953 yds. apart	..	..	..	1859
Sénéquet	49 5.5 1 39.8	Building, 1861 .....	..	..	..	....
RÉNEVILLE One fixed bright light	49 0.5 1 34.9	On Agon Point	5a	33	10	1856
CHAUSEY ISLANDS One fixed and flash. lt.	48 52.2 1 49.4	On S.E. Point. A br. lt., with red flash every 4 min.	3d	121	15	1847
GRANVILLE One fixed bright lt., & One fixed red light	48 50.1 1 36.9	Bright lt. on Granville Rock, or Cape Lihou. Red lt. on Mole Head, W. side of entrance ..	3a ●	154 26	15 3	1839
ST. MALO. One fixed bright light	48 39. 2 1.7	On the new Mole des Noires ..	5a	33	10	1842
CAPE FREHEL One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	48 41.1 2 19.2	Tower, 72 feet high, on the Cape	1b	259	22	....
LÉGUÉ PORT One fixed bright light	48 32.2 2 43.2	On Point Aigle	5a	49	10	1857
ILES SAINT QUAY One fixed bright light	48 40. 2 48.6	On Harbour Island	5a	49	10	1850

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
ST. MATHIEU One rev. br. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	48 19.8 4 46.4	Tower, 82 feet high on the Point	2b	177	18	1835
BREST						
MINOU POINT One fixed bright lt.	48 20.2 4 37.	Tower, 79 feet high, on the Point.....	3a	105	15	....
PORTZIC POINT One fixed and flash. light	48 21.5 4 32.2	Tower, 108 feet high, 4 miles E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Minou Light. Flash every 3 min.	2d	184	18	....
Camaret Bay	.....	Light building (1861) on E. Co. ....	..	..	..	....
TOULINGUET POINT One fixed red light	48 16.8 4 37.9	S.W. side of entrance	4a	161	10	1849
DOUARNENEZ BAY One fixed bright light	48 6.2 4 21.5	On Tristan Ile.....	4a	114	10	1857
ILE DE SEIN One fixed and flash lt.	48 2.7 4 52.	N. Point of Id. Fixed lt., with flash every 4 min.	1d	148	20	1846
BEC DU RAZ One fixed bright light	48 2.4 4 44.	Tower, 49 feet high on the highest part	1a	259	18	1843
Audierne Port One fixed red lt., and One fixed bright light	48 0.6 4 32.5	Red lt. on Raoulic Point; br. lt. near Capuchin Garden; N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., 1,203 yards apart	5a	36 69	5 12	1856
PENMARC'H POINT One rev. br. lt. 1 min.	47 47.9 4 22.4	On the Point, on the Church of St. Pierre.....	1b	135	22	....
Loc-tudy	.....	Building (1861) on Pont l'Abbé ..	..	..	..	....
ODET RIVER One fixed red light, and One bright light	47 52.3 4 6.8	On Coq Point, N. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., and S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., 291 yds. apart. In one lead in	•	33 56	7 9	1848
PENFRET One fixed and flash. lt.	47 43.3 3 57.3	N. Point of Id. Fixed lt., with flash every 4 min.	3d	118	15	1838
CONCARNEAU Two fixed bright lights	47 52.2 3 55.2	On Croix Battery, and between Concarneau and Beuzec, in one, N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 2,052 yds. apart ..	6a	46 177	9 12	1849
Lanrie	.....	Red lt. on E. of Concarneau Port |	•	135	9	1857
Douelan Port	.....	Two lts. building E. & W. of entr. |	..	..	..	1861
ILE DE GROIX One fixed br. lt., and One fixed and flash. lt.	47 38.9 3 30.7	Fixed lt. on N.W. part; the other on Fort, on E. part. Br. lt., with red flash every 3 min. ..	1a 5d	194 171	18 10	....
L'ORIENT 1. Two fixed br. lights 2. Two fixed br. lights	47 44.9 3 20.8	1. One lt. on Church Tower, the other at Lapeyrière, N. 83° E., 1,826 yards apart. 2. Two lts. in Port Louis, E. side, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., 481 yards apart ..	6a 6a	62 20 39 62	12 8 10 12	1850 1850 1854
Etel River One fixed red light	47 38.7 3 12.9	At entrance of River	6a	20	3	1859

FRANCE

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast.

Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus.	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
18	1835	BELLE ILE						
		Sauzon Port	47 22.4	On the end of Mole	4a	28	..	1859
		One fixed red light	3 13.2					
15	...	Palais Port	47 20.9	Mole Head, S. side of entrance	6a	30	9	1836
		One fixed br. light	3 9.3					
18	....	GOULFAR BAY	47 18.7	Tower, 151 feet high, on S.W. of	1b	276	27	1836
		One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	3 13.5	Island				
..	....	HERDIC ID.	47 20.5	Tower, 39 feet high, 600 yds. W.	5a	85	10	1836
		One fixed bright light	2 52.	from E. Point of Island				
10	1849	QUIBERON BAY						
		LA TEIGNOUSE	47 27.4	On the Rock, S.E. of Quiberon	4d	59	12	....
10	1857	One fixed and flash. light	3 2.8	Peninsula. Fixed light, with flash every 3 min.				
20	184.	Haliguen	47 29.2	Tower, on N. Jetty	4a	40	9	1856
		One fixed bright lt.	3 5.9					
18	1843	La Crac'h	47 34.1	On left Bank of River, N. by E.	6a	29	9	1856
		One red and 1 br. lt.	3 0.4	and S. by W., 574 yds. apart		69		
5	1856	Navalo Port	47 32.9	On the S. Point of entrance to	5a	72	10	1840
12		One fixed bright lt.	2 54.	Morbihan				
		Penlan Point	47 31.	On the Point	5a	52	10	....
		One fixed bright light	2 30.2					
22	....	LE FOUR	47 17.9	A round stone Tower on the	2b	79	18	1822
		One rev. br. lt., ½ min.	2 37.9	Rock				
..	....	Croisic Port	47 18.	Near the Church, N. and S., 50	6a	13	6	1838
7	1848	Two fixed bright lts.	2 30.9	yards apart .....	..	33		....
		LOIRE RIVER						
5	1838	Point l'Eve	47 14.5	Marks the channel to the town	6a	102	6	1856
		One fixed red light	2 16.1	of St. Martin				
9	1849	AIGUILLON TOWER	.....	One fixed bright light	3a	112	12	....
2		COMMERCE TOWER	.....	One fixed and flash. lt., flash 2 m.	3d	128	14	....
		St. Nazaire	.....	One fixed br. light, on Mole Head	6a	26	8	1836
	1857	Paimboeuf Port	47 17.4	End of Mole	6a	26	8	1856
		One fixed bright lt.	2 2.					
	1861	Pierre à l'Œil	.....	One fixed light proposed (1861).	..	..	..	....
	....	St. Nicholas I.	.....	Red light proposed (1861).	..	..	..	....
		Mindine Tower	.....	One fixed light proposed (1861).	..	..	..	....
1850		Pornic Port	47 6.6	On Noveillard Point	6a	59	9	1846
1850		One fixed bright light	2 7.					
1854		PILIER ID.	47 2.6	On N.W. Point. Flash every	2d	105	18	....
		One fixed and flash. lt.	2 21.7	4 min.				
1859		ILE D'YEU,	46 43.1	Tower, 108 feet high, on Mound.	1a	177	18	....
		near N. Point,	2 23.	From N. Point 1,860 yards ..				
		One fixed bright lt.						

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. 0 /	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
BRETON PORT	46 43.6	One on Outer Jetty, N. side of	6a	23	8	....
Three fixed br. lts.	2 41.	entrance; one (proposed, 1861)	..	..	..	1860
		on Point Corbeaux; and one	5a	49	10	....
		at Head of Harbour				
St. Gilles-sur-Vie	46 41.6	N. side of Jetty	5a	39	6	1852
One fixed red light	1 56.9					
LA CHAUME	46 29.7	Tower, 85 feet high, on W. side	4a	118	12	....
One fixed bright light	1 47.4	of entrance to Olonne				
Sables d'Olonne	.....	Fixed br. lt., E. side of entrance	5a	23	8	....
BARGES D'OLONNE	.....	Flashing light, building (1861).	..	..	..	....
Roche Bonne Lt. Vessel	.....	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
PERTUIS BRETON						
GROUIN DU COU POINT	46 20.8	N., 32° E., 7 miles from the	5a	59	10	....
One fixed bright lt.	1 28.3	Tour des Balcines				
ARGUILLON POINT	46 16.3	Bearing S. by E., leads on to	5a	33	10	....
One fixed bright lt.	1 12.8	Mid. Channel				
ILE DE RÉ						
BALEINES	46 14.7	On N.W. Point. Flashes of un-	1b	164	22	1854
One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	1 33.8	equal brilliancy				
HAUT-BANC DU NORD	46 15.8	On the Shoal	3a	72	15	1854
One fixed br. lt.	1 35.20					
St. Martin Port	46 12.4	On Demi-Bastion, E. of en-	5a	52	6	....
One fixed bright lt.	1 21.9	trance				
Port de la Flotte	46 11.3	On the Mole	6a	30	9	1849
One fixed bright lt.	1 9.4					
CHAUVEAU POINT	46 8.	S.E. Point of Island	5a	72	14	1842
One fixed bright lt.	1 16.5					
Rochelle Harbour	46 9.4	Upper br. lt. on E. Quay; lower	5a	59	10	1852
One bright and one red	1 9.3	lt. red, W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., and E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.,	46	46	8	
fixed light		257 yards apart				
ILE D'AIX	46 0.6	On Fort at S. Point of Island ..	5a	56	10	....
One fixed bright light	1 10.8					
ILE D'OLÉRON						
CHASSIRON	46 2.8	Tower, 141 feet high, N.W.	1a	141	18	1836
One fixed bright lt.	1 24.7	Point of Island				
La Pérotine	45 58.2	End of Jetty .....	..	38	4	1859
One fixed bright lt.	1 13.9					
Château Port	45 53.	Building, 1861. When in one	..	..	..	....
Two fixed br. lts.	1 11.2	will lead in				
RIVER GIRONDE						
CORDOUAN	45 35.2	A handsome structure on the	1b	207	27	1727
One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	1 10.5	Rock				1854

FRANCE.

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast. 79

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
RIVER GIRONDE						
COUBRE POINT One fixed bright lt.	45 41.5 1 15.4	Tower, 100 feet high, on N. point of River, N. point of entrance	3a	121	5	1860
FALAISE AND TERRE NEGRE One red & 1 br. lt.	45 38.9 1 6.9	Red light at Falaise, 600 yards from bright light on Terre Nègre Tower	5a 4a	46 118	7 12	1852 1842
Pontailac One rev. red and br. light	45 38.2 1 3.7	Wooden Tower, 105 ft. high, on the Table land. Red and white alternately, for 20 secs.	3b	177	15	1856
Royan	.....	Bright light on Jetty	●	36	6	....
St. George One fixed red light	45 36. 1 0.6	On East bank of River .....	..	44	7	1860
SUZAC One fixed red light	45 35.4 0 58.9	On the Sandhills at Suzac on East bank .....	..	121	12	1860
DE GRAVE One fixed bright lt.	45 34.3 1 3.4	On the Point	a	85	15	1828 1860
TALLAIS BANK LIGHT VESSEL	45 30.7 0 59.1	One fixed bright light, in four fathoms, on W. side	5a	33	9	1845
Tour de By Lt. Vessel One fixed bright lt.	45 27.6 0 45.3	On West Bank of River	5a	33	10	1860
Mapon Light vessel	45 17.6 0 45.9	On West Bank of River	5a	33	10	1860
Ile de Patiras One fixed bright lt.	45 12.4 0 42.	On the North part of the Island	..	43	12	1860
Trompeloup	.....	Fixed lt., on old Chapel, on W. Bank .....	..	..	15	1860
Richard	.....	Fixed red lt., on W. side of River	4a	56	8	1845
Gaet	.....	Fixed red light .....	..	..	..	....
Pauillac	45 11.9 0 44.9	Two small lts, on landing-place	..	..	..	....
Blayo	.....	E. side of River. Light at land- ing-place .....	..	..	..	....
Hourtin	.....	Two lights, proposed (1861) ....	..	..	..	....
ARCACHON BASIN One fixed bright light	44 38.7 1 15.1	On Ferret Cape, N. side of en- trance	1a	167	18	1840
CONTIS One rev. red and br. lt.	44 4. 1 20.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
ADOUR RIVER One fixed bright light	43 31.8 1 31.5	On Jetty, S. side of entrance ..	..	38	6	1863
BIARRITZ One rev. br. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	43 29.6 1 33.6	Tower, 144 feet high, on Point St. Martin	1b	240	22	....
SOGGA PORT One fixed bright light	43 23.7 1 41.1	W. Point of St. Jean de Luz Bay	5a	115	10	....

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
FUENTERRABIA One fixed bright light	43 23.6 1 47.7	On Cape la Higuera, W. side of Bidasoa River	5a	285	7	1855
PASAJES PORT One fixed bright light	43 20.3 1 56.5	Cape la Plata, near W. entrance	4a	486	14	1855
SAN SEBASTIAN One fixed and flash. lt.	43 19.4 2 0.4	Mount Igueldo, W. side. Flash every 2 min.	3d	431	15	1855
MACHICHACO CAPE One fixed and flash. lt.	43 28. 2 49.4	Bright fixed light, with flash every 4 min.	1d	260	18	1852
BILBAO One fixed bright light	43 22.6 3 4.	Fort, on Point Galea, W. side of entrance	4a	380	10	1852
SANTONA	43 27.5 3 16.7	Building (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
CASTRO URDIALES One fixed and flash. lt.	43 24.2 3 16.1	On Castle. Bright light, with red flash every 3 min.	5d	131	7	1853
SANTANDER MOURO ISLAND	.....	One fixed bright light	5a	141	12	1860
CAPE MAYOR One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	43 30.3 3 47.1	1½ miles from Port entrance....	2b	298	24	1839
Llanes	43 27. 4 39.	Light building (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
RIVADESELLA	43 31. 5 0.	Building (1861)	3a	..	..	....
GIJON	43 35.3 5 38.	Near Sta. Catalina Hermitage ..	4a	167	10	1855
PENAS CAPE One rev. br. lt. ½ min.	43 42.3 5 49.8	On the Cape.....	1b	338	21	1853
AVILES	43 38. 5 50.7	Building (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
CUDILLERO One fixed bright light	43 36.2 6 9.1	Revallera Point	5a	94	10	1858
CAPE BUSTO One fixed and flash lt.	43 36.2 6 28.8	Bright, with red flash every 2 min.	3d	307	12	1856
ORRIO DE TAPIA ID. One fixed and flash. lt.	43 35.6 6 58.4	Fixed, with flash every 2 min...	3d	93	15	1859
PANCHA ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 34.7 7 4.2	Near Ribadeo	5a	79	9	1859
CAPE ESTACA One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	43 47.5 7 33.4	.....	1b	307	20	1850
CAPE PRIOR One fixed bright light	43 33.7 8 19.9	On N. part of the Cape	3a	448	15	1854
CAPE PRIORINO One fixed and flash. lt.	43 27.8 8 20.5	Bright fixed, with red flash every 2 min.	4d	92	11	1854
CORUNNA One fixed and flash. lt.	43 23. 8 24.1	On Tower of Hercules. Fixed, with flash every 3 min.	3d	331	12	1847

Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
7	1855	Corunna, St. Antonio Cas.	.....	Fixed light, building (1861)	6a	..	..	....
14	1855	CISARGAS ISLANDS One fixed and flash. lt.	43 21.8 8 50.2	On Isla Mayor, N. Peak. Fixed br. lt., with <i>red</i> flash every 4 m.	4d ^m	358	11	1853
15	1855	CAPE VILLANOS One fixed bright light	43 9.8 9 12.9	Camarinas	4a	225	10	1854
18	1852	CAPE FINISTERRE One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	42 52.6 9 15.4	S. Point of the Cape	1b	468	20	1853
10	1862	CAPE CÉ One <i>red</i> fixed light	42 54.8 9 10.1	Octagonal Tower, 25 feet high, on the Cape	5a	82	8	1860
..	....	CAPE CORROBEDO One fixed bright light	42 34.6 ^o 9 4.8	On the Cape	3a	103	12	1853
7	1853	SALVORA ISLAND One fixed and flash lt.	42 27.8 9 0.4	S. Point. Bright, with <i>red</i> flash every 2 min.	4d	82	10	1853
12	1860	AROSA ISLAND One fixed bright light	42 34.1 8 52.1	On the N.W., or Caballo Point	4a	38	18	1851
24	1839	BAYONA or CIES ID. One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	42 12.4 8 54.1	Mount Faro, Middle Island	2b	595	20	1853
..	....	VIGO One fixed and flash. lt.	42 15.1 8 41.1	On Castle of La Guia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Vigo. Flash every 3 min.	4d	102	10	1844

PORTUGAL.

10	1855	Pavoa de Varzim	.....	Fishing lts., 15 m. N. of Oporto	..	..	..	1857
21	1853	OPORTO One rev. br. lt., 6 min.	41 9.1 8 37.2	At Nossa Senhora da Luz. (Bad light.)	●	220	20	1834
..	....	CAPE MONDEGO One fixed bright light	40 12. 8 55.2	.....	●	330	20	1837
10	1858	BERLENGAS One rev. br. lt., 3 min.	39 25. 9 31.2	Square tower, 100 feet high, on Great Berlenga Island	●	365	25	1848
12	1855	CAPE CARVOEIRO One fixed bright light	39 21.1 9 24.3	Tower, 94 feet high, on highest part	●	182	15	1790
15	1859	CAPE ROCA One rev. br. and <i>red</i> light, $1\frac{1}{2}$ min.	38 46.5 9 30.	Light <i>red</i> and white alternately. Round tower, 52 ft. high, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of Cape	●	598	21	1772
9	1859	RIVER TAGUS GUÍA One fixed bright lt.	38 41. 9 27.2	Square tower, 96 feet high, at Nossa Senhora da Guia.	●	207	12	1771
20	1850	SAN JULIAN One fixed bright lt.	38 39.7 9 20.	Square tower, 130 feet high, in the Fort	●	128	12	1848
15	1854	BUGIO One rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	38 39. 9 18.1	Tower of Lorenzo, 70 feet high	●	110	16	1775
11	1854	Belem One fixed <i>red</i> light	38 40.8 9 17.6	In Fort, near Castle	●	38	6	1847
12	1847	CAPE ESPICHEL One fixed bright light	38 24.9 9 13.	Square tower, 100 feet high, on the Cape	1a	627	25	1848

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established
Setuval, or St. Ubes One fixed bright light	38 31.1 8 53.	On Fort, at W. entrance of Har- bour	●	490	6	1775
CAPE ST. VINCENT One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	37 3. 9 8.	On the Convent	●	220	20	1846
CAPE SANTA MARIA One fixed bright light	36 56. 7 46.	On the Cape	●	109	15	1850

SPAIN.

South Coast.

GUADIANA RIVER Four fixed lights	37 11. 7 18.	Building, 1861, at Ayamonte. Two lts. at River Mouth; and two on Christiana or Higuerita Id., E. side of entrance .....	..	..	..	....
ODIEL RIVER						
Huelva Two fixed br. lts.	37 13.4 6 51.6	On the Bar. In one lead over the Bar	●	..	3	1853
Cartaya	.....	Fixed lt. in River, building (1861)	3a	..	..	....
GUADALQUIVIR R.						
Chilpiona	.....	Temporary lt. on Church Tower	5a	72	8	1855
Espiritu Santo	.....	Fixed red light .....	..	..	..	1854
Malandar Point One fixed bright lt.	36 46.3 6 21.9	.....	..	36	6	1854
Salmedina Rocks	36 44. 6 27.	Fixed bright lt. building (1861)	..	..	..	....
Bonanza	.....	Fixed bright light .....	..	52	7	1854
CADIZ One rev. lt., 1 min.	36 31.2 6 18.9	W. Tower of San Sebastian, 127 feet. Br. & red flash alternately	1b	146	20	1855
CAPE TRAFALGAR	36 10. 6 1.	Building on the Cape (1861) ....	..	..	..	....
TARIFA One fixed bright light	36 0. 5 36.6	On the Island, S. of town	1a	132	20	1813 1855
Algeciras One fixed green light	36 7.3 5 26.1	Isla Verde, not shown from N. to W. ....	..	46	5	1850
GIBRALTAR						
EUROPA POINT One fixed bright lt.	36 6. 5 21.	On Victoria Tower, 60 feet high	1a	150	15	1840
Old Mole, S.	.....	Green to N.; br. to W.; red to S.	..	..	..	1857
New Mole Head	.....	Red light at end of works .....	..	..	..	....
Ragged Staff	.....	Green light at landing place ....	..	..	..	....
Old Mole Head, N.	.....	Fixed red light .....	..	..	..	1850
MAROCOCCO						
CEUTA One rev. bright lt.	35 53.7 5 17.5	Tower, 88 ft. high, on Mosqueros Hill, Almina Point	1b	483	23	1855

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
	°	'					
GIBRALTAR							
EUROPA POINT One fixed bright lt.	36 6. 5 21.		Victoria Tower, 60 feet high ..	1a	150	15	1840
MALAGA One fixed and flash. lt.	36 43.5 4 25.6		Near E. Mole Head. <i>Red</i> flash every 2 min.....	3d	125	15	1858
Adra Point	36 44. 3 21.		Building (1861)	6a	..	..	....
ENTINAS POINT One fixed bright light	36 41.3 2 48.8		Building (1861)	3a	..	..	....
Almeria Point	36 49.5 2 31.8		Building (1861)	6a	..	..	....
CABO DE GATA	36 43. 2 12.		Building (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
Aguilas Port One fixed bright light	36 23.5 1 39.4		W. part of Mount Aguilas, Punta Negra	6a	48	5	1860
TINOSO CAPE One fixed bright light	37 31.3 1 9.8		Tower building (1861)	1a	479	28	1859
CARTAGENA One fixed bright light	37 35.5 0 58.6		In Battery, on Point Podadera	4a	123	10	1856
PALOS CAPE	37 37.3 0 40.6		Building (1861) on the Height	1a	..	..	....
Hormiga Grande	37 38.5 0 38.1		Building (1861) on the Islet....	5a	..	..	....
PLANA, or TABARCA ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	38 10.2 0 26.6		$\frac{1}{2}$ mile from E. Point	3d	90	15	1854
Santa Pola One fixed bright light	38 12.5 0 30.1		On Talayola Tower, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Sea	6a	499	7	1858
Alicante One fixed <i>red</i> light	38 19.2 0 27.5		Temporary light on Rocks off Mole Head .....	..	26	2	1855
HUERTAS CAPE One fixed bright light	38 20.5 0 22.6		.....	4a	123	10	1856
Villa-joyosa One fixed bright light	38 30. 0 11.6		On the Mole	6a	52	5	1859
	Lat. N. Long. E.						
CAPE SAN ANTONIO One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	38 48.5 0 12.4		.....	2b	571	18	1855
	Lat. N. Long. W.						
CULLERA CAPE One fixed bright light	39 12.3 0 13.5		.....	3a	92	15	1858
Grao de Valencia One fixed bright light	39 28.3 0 20.		On the Mole .....	..	37	7	1856
El Cabanal One fixed bright light	39 28.8 0 20.		On Hermitage Tower .....	..	51	6	1855

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in V. M.	Year established.
OROPESA CAPE One fixed and flash. lt.	40 6.6 0 9.1	Flash every 3 min.	3d	74	15	1857
COLUMBRETES R. One fixed bright light	39 54. 0 44.4	N.E. part of Monte Colibre	1a	190	21	1859
BALEARIC IDS.						
DRAGONERA ISLET One fixed and flash. lt.	39 35. 2 20.7	Majorca Island. Flash every 2 min.	3	1180	18	1852
MAJORCA ISLAND						
CALA FIGUERA One fixed br. light	39 27.7 2 33.9	Yellow tower, 45 feet high, on the Cape. Palma Bay	5a	116	12	1860
Port Pi One rev. br. lt., 2 m.	39 33. 2 40.4	S. entrance. Palma Bay .....	..	132	8	....
Palma Port One fixed blue light	39 34. 2 40.9	On the Mole	6a	37	4	....
SOLLER PORT One fixed bright lt.	39 49.1 2 43.6	Grosa Point, W. entrance	4a	467	15	1858
C. FORMENTON	39 57.6 3 15.5	Building (1861)	2a	..	..	....
Ancanada One fixed bright lt.	39 49.7 3 12.4	On the summit of the Islet in Alcudia Bay	6a	77	9	1861
CAPE PERA	39 42.7 3 9.9	Building (1861)	3a	..	..	....
IVIZA ISLAND						
CONEIRA ID. One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	38 59.8 1 16.5	On Cape Blanco	2b	289	20	1857
Cabrera Islands One fixed bright lt.	38 48.7 1 28.8	On Ahorcados Island	6a	75	7	1856
Botafoch Island	38 54. 1 29.	Building (1861)	6a	..	..	....
FORMENTERA ID.	.....	Building (1861)	2a	..	..	....
MINORCA ISLAND						
CABALLERIA CAPE One fixed bright lt.	40 5.7 4 9.4	.....	2a	308	18	1857
Port Mahon One fixed bright lt.	39 52. 4 24.4	On Fort San Felipe	6a	74	7	1852
AYRE ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	39 47.6 4 24.2	Yellow tower, 118 feet high, on S.E. part	2b	171	20	1860
DARTUCH One fixed & flash. lt.	39 54.6 3 52.2	S.W. Point. Flash every 3 m.	4d	70	16	1859

Height above H. W. Visible in Y. M. S.	Year established	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established
74 | 15 | 1857		CAPE TORTOSA One fixed bright light	40 43. 0 56.9	At the Mouth of the Ebro R. Temporary building .....	.. |	34 | 11 | 1861	
190 | 21 | 1859		SALOU One fixed and flash lt. One fixed bright light	41 3.9 1 9.6	Fixed, near the Cape; flash every 4 min. Fixed lt. (temporary) on Mole, to be replaced with rev. lt.	3d | .. | 27 | 6 |	140 | 15 | 1858 1827	
180 | 18 | 1852		TARRAGONA One fixed bright light	41 6. 1 14.7	On the Mole .....	.. |	54 | 10 | 1832	
116 | 12 | 1860		LLOBREGAT RIVER One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	41 19.2 2 8.9	on an old Fortress	2b |	107 | 18 | 1852	
132 | 8 | ....		Barcelona One fixed and flash lt. One green and br. lt.	41 22.2 2 11.2	ed flash every 4 m., Head. Green and br. age of Stones off Pier road	4d |	43 | 9 | 1859	
37 | 4 | ....		CALELLA One fixed and flash lt.	41 36.7 2 39.6	On the Height of Torreta. Flash every 2 min	3d |	166 | 18 | 1859	
467 | 15 | 1858		C. SAN SEBASTIAN One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	41 53.5 3 12.4	Near the Hermitage	1b |	548 | 22 | 1857	
.. | .. | ....		CREUX CAPE One fixed & flash. br. lt.	42 18.7 3 19.3	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile in shore. Flash every 3 min.	3d |	285 | 15 | 1853	
FRANCE.							
77 | 9 | 1861		CAPE BÉARN One fixed bright light	42 31. 3 7.4	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Port Vendres	1a |	751 | 22 | 1836	
.. | .. | ....		Port Vendres One fixed bright light	41 31.18 3 6.7	In Fort, W. side of entrance ..	● |	98 | 10 | ....	
289 | 20 | 1857		Port Nouvelle One fixed bright light	43 0.8 3 3.9	W. Jetty Head .....	● |	33 | 10 | ....	
75 | 7 | 1856		AGDE E. Jetty One fixed bright lt.	43 16.7 3 26.6	Entrance of Hérault River ....	● |	30 | 6 | ....	
.. | .. | ....		Fort Brescou One fixed bright lt.	43 15.5 3 29.9	On S.E. Bastion, 3 miles S.E. of R. Hérault .....	● |	59 | 10 | ....	
.. | .. | ....		MONT AGDE One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	43 17.9 3 30.1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from R. Hé- rault	1b |	413 | 27 | 1836	
308 | 18 | 1857		CETTE One fixed bright light Two fixed bright lights	43 23.8 3 42.1	Br. light on Fort St. Louis, on Mole Head, W. side of en- trance. 2 br. lights on S.W. Angle of Fort Richelieu, 840 yds. W.N.W. from former lt. (Will be altered.) .....	● | ● | 105 | 270 |	15 | 4 | 1831	
74 | 7 | 1852		AIGUES MORTES One fixed and flash. lt. One fixed red light	43 32. 4 7.9	Flash. lt., with flash every 4 m., on N. Mole of Channel. Red light on N.W. Mole Head ..	3d | .. | 66 | .. |	15 | 3 | .... 1858	
70 16 1859		CAMARGUE, or FARA- MAN One fixed bright light	43 20.7 4 40.8	E. side of Mouth of Vieux Rhone	1a	125 18 	



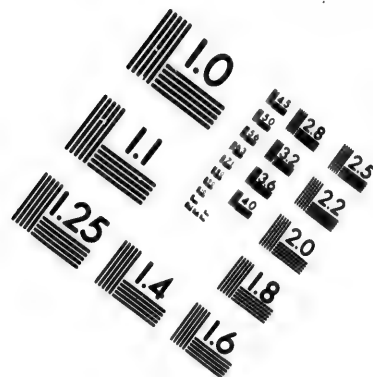
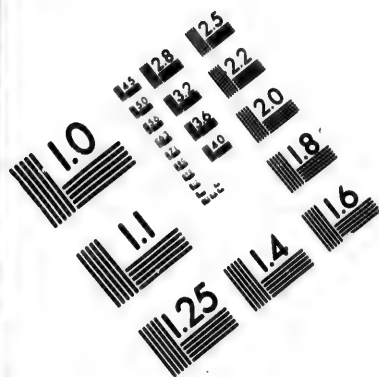
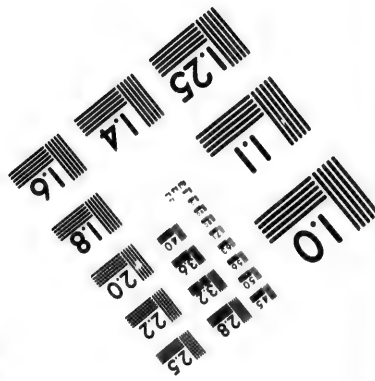
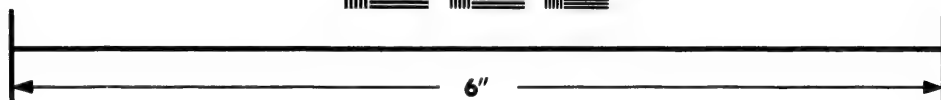
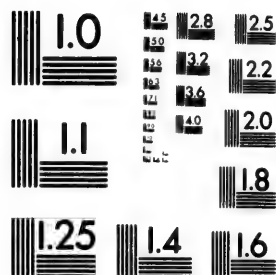


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Name and Character of Light	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
BOVO Two fixed bright lights	43 23.6 4 59.1	One on Mole Head, N. side of entrance; the other in Fort, S. side	●	52 98	10	....
MARSEILLE						
Joliette Port One fixed red light	43 17.9 5 21.4	S. Point of Mole	●	82	8	1855
Fort St. Jean	.....	Fixed br. lt., N. of entrance....	●	80	9	1837
Tete de More	.....	Rev. br. lt. 3 min., S. of entrance	●	62	10	1837
PLANIER ROCK One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	43 11.9 5 14.2	.....	1b	131	20	1829
CASSIS One fixed bright light	43 12.8 5 31.9	Tower, 66 feet high, W. side of entrance	●	92	10	....
CIOTAT Two fixed bright lights	43 10.3 5 36.6	On Berouard Mole Head, N. side of entrance, and on New Mole	●	39 52	10 6	.... 1858
Grand Nouveau Les Am- biez	43 4.8 5 46.3	Proposed (1861) on the Islet....	..	..	..	....
SEPET CAPE One fixed and flash. lt.	43 4.1 5 56.6	On Rascaas Point. Bright and red flash alternately every 3 min.	●	194	12	1851
TOULON ROAD One fixed bright light	43 6.2 5 55.5	On Grosse Tower	●	52	9	1859
GRAND RIBAUD ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 1.1 6 8.5	In W. passage to Hyères Road	●	112	10	1851
PORQUEROLLES ID. One fixed and flash. lt.	42 59. 6 12.3	On S. Point. Flash every 4 min.	1d	262	20	1837
LEVANT, or TITAN ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 2.8 6 30.5	A white tower, 39 feet high, on E. Point	3a	246	15	1837
CAMARAT CAPE One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	43 12. 6 40.4	Tower, 69 feet high	1b	426	27	1837
St. Tropez One fixed red light	43 16.4 6 38.1	On Jetty .....	..	36	5	1857
CANNES One fixed bright light	43 32.8 7 0.8	On the Mole	●	49	10	1854
ANTIBES One fixed bright light One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	43 33.8 7 7.9	Fixed lt., on Garoupe Peninsula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Antibes. Rev. light on S.E. Mole Head	1a ●	338 49	20 10	1837
NICE One fixed and flash. lt.	43 41.5 7 18.	On outer Mole. Br., with red flash every $\frac{1}{2}$ min. Not lighted when Harbour is unapproach- able .....	..	80	12	1855
VILLA FRANCA PT. One fixed & flash. light	43 40. 7 19.4	Flash every $\frac{1}{2}$ min. ....	..	223	18	....

Height above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established.
52 98	10	....				
CORSICA.							
		CAPE CORSE	43 1.7	Tower, 72 feet high, on Giraglia	1b	269	22 | 1847
		One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	9 24.1	Island			
82	8	1855					
		PORT ROSSA, or ROUSSE I.	42 38.8	Red light on N.W. Point of Id.	●	180	6 | 1857
		One fixed red light	8 55.7	Bright light on Isola Rossa		38	6 | 1858
		One fixed bright light		Jetty			
30	9	1837					
		CALVI	42 35.2	Tower, 52 feet high, on Revellata	1a	289	20 | 1844
62	10	1837	8 43.3	Point			
131	20	1829					
		AJACCIO GULF	41 52.8	Rev. (P) lt. on Sanguinaire Id...	1b	322	20 | 1844
		One rev. br. lt., 4 min.	8 35.6				
		One fixed bright lt., &	41 55.	Fixed light on Citadel. Red lt.	●	62	10 | 1851
92	10	....	8 44.4	on Mole Head .....	..	20	5 | ....
		Bonifacio Port	41 23.3	Fixed light on Madonetta Point	●	98	10 | 1854
39	10	....	9 8.6				
62	6	1858					
..					
		CAPE PERTUSATO	42 22.2	Tower, 52 feet high. Strait of	1b	325	27 | 1844
		One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	9 11.1	Bonifacio			
		Récif Lavezzi, Bell Boat	41 19.	Proposed (1861), with glasses to	..	..	.. | ....
			9 16.	reflect neighbouring lights ..			
194	12	1851					
		PORTO VECCHIO	41 35.7	On Chiappe Point. Flash every	1d	217	20 | 1845
		One fixed and flash. lt.	9 22.	4 min.			
52	9	1859					
		Alistro	43 15.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	.. | ....
			9 34.				
112	10	1851					
		BASTIA	42 41.6	On the Mole Head	●	52	10 | ....
		One fixed bright light	9 26.9				
262	20	1837					
		Cape Caccia	40 33.4	Building (1861) .....	..	..	.. | ....
			8 5.				
46	15	1837					
		ASINARA ISLAND	41 8.	On Caprara, or Scorno Cape, N.	1a	262	24 | 1859
		One fixed bright light	8 17.8	part of Island			
26	27	1837					
		PORT TORRES	40 50.2	Asinara Gulf. E. Mole .....	..	49	10 | 1852
		One fixed bright light	8 24.4				
36	5	1857					
		TESTA CAPE	41 14.7	Bright fixed light, with red flash	3b	220	15 | 1845
		One fixed and flash. lt.	9 8.9	every 3 min.			
49	10	1854					
		RAZZOLI ISLAND	41 18.5	N. Point in Bonifacio Strait....	2a	232	16 | 1845
		One fixed bright light	9 20.5				
98	20	1837					
49	10	....				
		Caprera Island	41 14.3	Proposed (1861) on Galera Point	..	..	.. | ....
			9 29.7				
0	12	1855					
		Cape Ferro	41 9.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	.. | ....
			9 32.6				
		CARBONARA	39 5.3	Cavoli Island	1b	241	25 | 1858
		One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	9 32.6				
3	18	....				
		ST. ELIAS CAPE	39 11.	Bright light, with red flash every	4d	239	14 | 1860
		One fixed and flash. lt.	9 9.3	2 min.			
		Cagliari Harbour	39 13.8	One on each side of entrance ..	..	26	4 | 1856
		Two fixed red lights	9 7.8				

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Maurizio Point One fixed bright light	43 52.6 8 1.7	End of Mole.....	..	20	3	1857
Oneglia Port One fixed br. or red lt.	43 53.1 8 0.8	On Mole, E. side.....	..	26	4	1858
DELLE MELE CAPE One fixed bright light	43 57.3 8 10.6	.....	1a	307	20	1856
Vado Port One fixed bright light	44 16. 8 26.8	On San Lorenzo Fort .....	..	40	3	1857
Savona Port One fixed bright light	44 18.6 8 30.1	End of E. Mole .....	..	30	3	1857
GENOA						
Battery One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	44 24.6 8 54.1	White square tower, at W. en- trance to Mole.....	..	370	24	1841
W. Mole Head	.....	Fixed pale red light .....	..	42	6	1840
E. Mole Head	.....	Fixed & flash lt., flash every 2 m.	..	94	10	1840
Porto Fino One fixed bright light	44 18.1 9 13.3	N. side of entrance .....	..	20	3	1857
Porto Venere One fixed bright light	44 2.7 9 50.2	.....	..	20	3	1857
SPEZIA BAY One fixed bright light	44 2.1 9 53.5	S.W. part of Tino Island .....	..	384	24	1839
LEGHORN, or LIVORNO						
Mole Point One rev. br. and red lt., 40 secs.	43 32.8 10 17.7	S. part of Id. off Mole Pt. Br. and red alternately. Br. light in Marzocco Tower in stormy weather .....	..	154	19	....
Breakwater, S. Head	.....	Fixed red light	a	..	..	1857
Breakwater, N. end	.....	Fixed green light.....	a	..	..	1857
Jetty	.....	Fixed bright light on S.W. end N.B. The last 3 lts. not lighted when vessels cannot ap- proach; but br. light is then shown on Mole Head.	..	..	..	....
Capraia Island One fixed bright light	43 2.9 9 51.1	On Ferrijione Cape .....	..	116	4	1857
ELBA ISLAND						
Port Ferrajo One fixed bright lt.	42 49. 10 20.3	On Stella Fort .....	..	200	6	....
Port Longone One fixed bright lt.	42 45.5 10 24.7	On Focardo Fort.....	..	105	6	1845
PALMAJOLA ID. One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{4}$ min.	42 50.5 10 27.7	On centre of Island	2b	344	20	1844
Fort Ercole One fixed bright light	42 23.7 11 12.7	Rocca Fort .....	..	..	6	1830

of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
20	3	1857	
26	4	1858	
307	20	1856	
40	3	1857	
30	3	1857	
370	24	1841	
42	6	1840	
94	10	1840	
20	3	1857	
20	3	1857	
384	24	1839	
154	19	....
..	..	1857	
a	..	1857	
..	
116	4	1857	
200	6	....
105	6	1845	
2b	344	20	1844
..	..	6	1830

Name and Character of Light:	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Pianosa Island	42 33. 10 6.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
Monte Circello	.....	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
CIVITA VECCHIA	42 5.4 11 44.1	Gray tower, 89 feet high, on S. end of Breakwater	2b	120	16	1840 1860
Fiumicino	41 45.8 12 11.6	Tower, 89 feet high, at Mouth of R. Tiber .....	..	95	6	1825
Anzio, or Anzo	41 26.9 12 42.3	On the Mole .....	..	66	4	1825
Port Nettuno	41 28.2 12 43.8	Mole Head .....	..	65	9	....
Badino	41 15.3 13 12.	Extremity of Canal Portatore ..	..	16	6	....
Terracina	41 16.9 13 15.4	On the Mole .....	..	..	3	....
GAETA						
ST. CATHERINE TOWER	41 12.4 13 35.3	Red and bright, every 3 minutes	●	235	18	....
One rev. red & br. lt.	.....	Fixed bright light, entrance of Port	●	86	8	1857
PONZA ISLAND	40 53.6 12 58.1	On Rotunda della Madonna, S. side of Port; and on Jetty in Battery .....	..	200	10	1858 1857
San Angelo Point	40 41.4 13 53.3	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
BAY OF NAPLES						
ISCHIA ISLAND						
PT. CARUSO	40 45.4 13 51.8	Proposed (1861)	1a	197	24	....
One fixed br. lt.	.....	Rev. lt. at entrance of Port. Fixed lt., green to W., red to E. ....	..	43	1	1856 1857
Bagno Port	40 44.8 13 56.5	One rev. br. and red lt., 2 min. One fixed green or red light	5a	..	6	1857
PROCIDA ISLAND	40 46.2 14 0.9	On Chiupetto Point	4a	75	12	1847
CAPE MISENO	40 46.6 14 5.3	Proposed (1861), on S. Point ..	4b	75	25	....
Baia	40 48.8 14 4.7	Iron, 33 feet high, on Tenaglia Fort	5a	46	6	1850
Futeolano, or Puz- zuoli	40 49.3 14 7.	On New Mole .....	..	26	3	1860
One fixed red light	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
BAY OF NAPLES						
NISITA ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 2 m.	40 47.8 14 9.8	N. Point of Mole.....	4b	78	12	1841
NAPLES						
Mole Head	.....	One fixed red light .....	..	52	6	1843
MOLE One rev. br. lt., 2 m.	40 50.3 14 15.6	Tower, 130 feet high, on the Elbow of the Mole	3b	168	20	1824 1843
Military Port One fixed & flash. lt.	.....	Fixed, with flash every 8 min., S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., 500 yds. from high lt.	5d	35	10	1852
CASTELLAMARE One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	40 41.6 14 28.1	On Mole Head	4b	106	15	....
CAMPANELLA POINT One fixed bright lt.	40 34.3 14 19.2	Leads through the Bocca Piccola	4a	77	10	1846
CAPRI ISLAND One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	40 32.1 14 12.	Proposed (1861) on Carena Point	..	..	..	....
SICILY						
FARO One fixed and flash. lt.	38 15.8 15 41.5	On Pelorus Tower. Flash every 3 min. ....	.. 4d	.. 72	.. 13	— 1853
MESSINA						
Citadel Point One fixed & flash. lt.	38 11. 15 34.7	On E. part in San Ranieri Tower. Red flash every 2 min. ....	.. 4d	.. 123	.. 12	— 1857
Salvatore Fort	.....	Fixed red light	3a	85	2	1858
San Ranieri	.....	Small br. lt., N. by W., from San Ranieri. To be replaced with flashing light	5a	23	3	....
Catania One fixed bright light	37 29.2 15 5.1	On the Mole. Hardly distin- guishable from lts. in the town	5a	..	6	1848
CAPE SANTA CROCE One fixed bright light	37 15.3 15 15.	.....	4a	91	14	1859
AUGUSTA One rev. br. lt. 3 min.	37 12.5 15 13.4	Avola Island .....	.. 4b	.. 90	.. 14	— 1858
MAGNISI One fixed green light	37 9.7 15 15.	Greco Point	5a	49	10	1859
SYRACUSA One fixed red light	37 3. 15 17.	In Castle, N. side of entrance ..	.. 5a	.. 86	.. 10	— 1858
MURRO DI PORCO One rev. br. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	37 0.2 15 19.	On the Cape.....	3b	108	15	1859
PASSERO ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	36 41.5 15 9.8	N.E. angle of Fort. Flash every 3 min.	4d	128	12	1854
CORRENTI ID. One fixed and flash lt.	36 38. 15 3.1	Building (1861) flash every 2 min.	1d	..	..	....

Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established
78	12	1841
52	6	1843
158	20	1843
35	10	1852
106	15	....
77	10	1846
..
..
72	13	1853
123	12	1857
85	2	1858
23	3	....
..	6	1848
91	14	1859
..
90	14	1858
49	10	1859
86	10	1858
08	15	1859
28	12	1854
..

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
SCARAMIA, or SECCA POINT One fixed bright light	36 46.3 14 30.6	On the Cape	3a	123	18	1859
GIRGENTI One fixed and flash. lt. One fixed red light	37 16.2 13 31.3	Fixed lt., with red flash every 2 min., in the Town. Fixed red light on Mole Head	3d 5a	166 28	8 6	1854
MONTE ROSELLO One fixed and flash. lt.	37 16.8 13 27.1	On the Point. Fixed, with red flash every 2 min.	3d	322	20	1859
CAPE GRANITOLA One fixed and flash. lt.	37 33.8 12 37.4	On Sorello Point, flash every 3 min.	2d	87	14	1853
MAUSALA One fixed and flash. lt.	37 48.1 12 28.1	On Mole, entrance of New Port. Flash every 3 min.	d	55	12	1849
FAVIGNANA ISLAND MAUSALA POINT One fixed green light	37 55.8 12 21.3	S.E. Point of Island	5a	61	10	1859
SOTTILE, or MA- MONE One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	37 55.8 12 16.1	S. Point of Island	3b	141	20	1860
MARETIMO ISLAND	.....	Fixed and flash. light building (1861) on Libeccio Point	1d	..	..	....
LEVANZO One fixed bright light	38 3.5 12 21.4	On Cape Grosso	3a	282	18	1858
FORNICHE, E. ISLAND One fixed red light	38 0.8 12 26.	N.E. part of Tower	5a	85	10	1858
Palumbo Rock	.....	Green light on end of Breakwater	5a	..	2	1860
TRAPANI One fixed and flash. lt.	38 1.9 12 30.1	Columbara Id., S. Point, on Mole Head. Flash every 3 min. ..	.. 5d	.. 136	.. 14	.... 1855
ST. VITO CAPE One fixed & flash. light	38 13.2 12 45.	Red flash every 2 min. White tower, 143 feet high	3d	142	20	1859
CAPE GALLO One fixed bright light	38 14.1 13 24.1	.....	4a	145	15	1854
PALERMO One fixed and flash. lt.	38 8.3 13 22.8	On Mole Head. Flash every 2 min. ....	.. 4d	.. 92	.. 12	.... 1853
VULCANO ID. One fixed and flash. lt.	38 20. 14 55.	Rosario, or S.W. Point. Flash every 3 min.	4d	452	15	1853
MILAZZO One fixed bright light	38 16. 15 18.3	N. end of Peninsula .....	.. 4a	.. 285	.. 12	.... 1853
St. Venere One fixed and flash. lt.	38 45. 16 11.5	Proposed (1861) between Pizzo and Bivona	4d	..	..	....
Reggio One fixed bright light	38 6.7 15 38.7	Church of Santa Maria, Porto Salvo .....	..	75	5	1857
Taranto One fixed bright light	40 24.7 17 12.2	Cape St. Vito	64	7	1848
Gallipoli	Fixed br. light proposed (1861)	4a

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Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
MALTA ISLAND.						
Marsa Musciet Harb.	.....	2 fixed br. lts., vertical, on Tigne Point.....	..	71 46	4	1859
VALETTA HARB.	35 54. 14 31.5	Br. lt. in St. Elmo Castle. <i>Red</i> lights, vertical, on N.W. angle of Ricasoli Fort .....	..	167 80 55	16 4	1861 1858
MARSA SIROCCO	35 49.5 14 34.	On Dallahara Point .....	..	148	12	1853
GOZO ISLAND	36 4. 14 16.	Tower, 70 feet high, on N.W. Pt., near Cape Giourdan	1b	400	24	1852
Lampedusa Island	35 29.1 12 36.1	Cavallo Bianco Point.....	..	..	..	1855

ADRIATIC SEA,

W. Shore.

BRINDISI	40 39.5 17 59.5	Fixed lt., with flash every 3 min., on Petagne Rocks. Fixed lt. on Castello Island	5d ..	72 106	13 10	1861 1844
CAPE GALLO	40 41.1 17 56.3	White tower, 82 feet high, on Torre di Penne	3b	129	20	1861
Monopoli	40 57.2 17 21.	On end of Jetty	●	..	8	1858
Mola	41 3.7 17 6.	On the Pier	●	..	9	1858
Bari	41 6.5 16 52.7	On W. Mole Head	5a	21	5	1859
St. Cataldo	41 9. 16 53.	Proposed (1861) on the Point ..	..	..	..	....
MOLFETTA	41 12.5 16 35.6	On detached Mole. Flash every 3 min.	●	64	14	1848
Barletta	41 19.4 16 16.9	On Breakwater .....	..	49	4	....
ANCONA	43 37.7 13 30.5	<i>Red</i> light on St. Clement Mole Head. Rev. lt. on Monte del Cappuccini, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Port	6a 2b	152 406	6 21	.... 1860
Sinigaglia	43 43.7 13 13.	On E. Mole .....	..	59	6	....
Fano	43 51. 13 1.	On E. Mole .....	..	50	6	....
Pesaro	43 55. 12 54.	On E. Mole .....	..	50	9	....
Rimini	44 5. 12 34.	On E. Mole	69	6

Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
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71	4	1859
46		
167	15	1851
80	4	1858
55		
148	12	1853

400	24	1852
..	..	1855

72	13	1861
106	10	1844

129	20	1861
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..	8	1858
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..	9	1858
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21	5	1859
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64	14	1848
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49	4
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152	6
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406	21	1860
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59	6
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50	6
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50	9
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69	6
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Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established
CESENATICO One rev. br. lt., 1 min. One fixed bright light	44 12. 12 26.	On E. Mole, standing N.E. and S.W. ....	..	30 55	12	....
Cervia One fixed bright light	44 15. 12 23.	On the Mole .....	..	42	6	....
Ravenna One fixed bright light	44 26. 12 18.	On the Mole .....	..	42	6	....
VENICE						
Malamocco One fixed bright lt. One fixed red light	45 20.3 12 21.	Br. lt. (temporary) on Rochetta Inner Mole; red lt. on Spignon Canal. N.W. by W., and S.E. by E., 1,380 yards apart ....	..	45	12 6	1860
Porto di Lido One fixed bright lt.	45 26. 12 30.	St. Erasmo. N. side of Channel	..	..	9	....
PIAVE VECCHIA One fixed bright light	45 28.1 12 35.	On E. Point.....	..	148	14	1853
TRIESTE One intermitting br. lt.	45 38.8 13 46.	On Santa Teresa Mole. Flash of 8 secs. every $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	3b	116	13	1858
BASSANIA One fixed bright light	45 27.3 13 30.	On Salvore Point .....	..	110	24	1818
ROVIGNO One rev. red & br. lt.,	45 2.5 13 37.1	On Giovanni Rock. Alternately red and white light	3b	73	15	1854
POLA One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	44 52.5 13 51.	Cape Compare	4b	42	10	1860
CAPE PROMONTORE One rev. bright light	44 45.3 13 53.7	On Porer Rock, 1 mile S.W. of Cape .....	..	111	15	1832
Fiume One fixed red light	45 18.7 14 25.5	Quarnero Gulf, Croatia. On Outer Mole .....	..	28	4	1859
BIANCA POINT One rev. br. lt., 3 min.	44 9.5 14 49.8	N.W. end of Grossa, or Lunga, Island .....	..	180	18	1849
ROSSO PORTO One fixed bright light	42 44. 16 52.	On Skrigova Point, S. end of Lagosta Island .....	..	342	21	1851
CATTERO GULF One fixed bright light	42 23.5 18 32.3	Point D'Ostro .....	..	263	20	1854
DURAZZO One fixed bright light	41 18.32 19 37.53	On the Mole.....	•	47	6	1856

IONIAN SEA.

CORFU ISLAND

TIGNOSO One fixed bright lt.	39 48.2 19 57.5	Tower, 55 feet high, on summit of Rock.....	..	100	14	1825
Corfu Harbour One fixed bright lt.	39 37.1 19 56.	In the Citadel .....	..	240	12	1822
Lefkimo Lt. Vessel One fixed bright lt.	39 27.5 20 4.	On N. part of Shoal, in 5 fms.	40	8	1825

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Name and Character of Light	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
PAXO ISLAND						
LAKA POINT One fixed bright lt.	39 13. 20 9.	White tower, 121 feet high, on N. end of Island .....	..	369	22	....
PORT GAYO One fixed bright lt.	39 11.5 20 12.3	White tower, 70 feet high, on Madonna Island .....	..	107	10	1825
Santa Maura One fixed bright light	38 50.5 20 42.9	On the Mole .....	..	64	9	....
ITHACA ISLAND Two fixed br. lights	38 22.3 20 42.9	Port Vathy. On Andrea Point, E. side of entr.; & in Lazaretto	..	54 30	9 6	....
CEPHALONIA ID.						
Port Argostoli One fixed bright lt.	38 11.2 20 28.5	On Hook Point .....	..	35	5	....
GUARDIANA ROCK One fixed bright lt.	38 8. 20 26.5	White tower, 100 feet high ....	..	122	16	....
MISSOLOGHI One fixed bright lt.	38 19.5 21 23.3	W. Point of entrance to Lake; 6 m. N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Bakari Point .....	..	..	10	1853
Patras One fixed red light	38 14.4 21 46.3	Column on Mole Head (light in- different?) .....	..	49	2	1858
ZANTE ISLAND One fixed br. lt., & One fixed red light	37 48.6 20 54.6	Br. light on Cape Krionero; red light on Mole Head .....	..	93 30	12 4	....
STRIVALI IDS. One fixed bright lt.	37 15. 21 1.	On Convent in Stamphani Id ...	..	127	12	1829
Katakolo One fixed red light	37 39.2 21 20.8	A Wooden Frame on end of New Jetty .....	..	33	4	1861
ARCHIPELAGO.						
CERIGO ISLAND						
SPATHI CAPE One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	36 22.8 22 57.5	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile from N. Point of Island..	●	363	24	1857
Kapsali Bay One fixed bright lt.	36 8.5 23 0.3	E. side of Island .....	..	91	8	1853
Cape Monemvasia One fixed bright light	36 41.3 23 3.8	Lighted occasionally .....	..	..	..	1851
SPEZIA ISLAND One fixed bright light	37 15.6 23 10.3	Near N.E. Point.....	..	93	10	....
Egina One fixed bright light	37 44.5 23 25.7	S.E. elbow of N. Mole .....	..	17	4	....
Cape Themistocles Two fixed lights	37 55.8 23 37.7	Vertical: upper light red and bright; lower light red .....	..	43 33	3	1859
Piræus of Athens Two fixed lights	37 56.2 23 38.3	Red lt. on N. Mole; br. lt. on S. Mole. 72 yards apart ....	..	20	3	1839

Height above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established.
369 | 22 | ....		LIPSO ISLAND One fixed bright light	37 56.4 23 35.9	Grey stone tower, 46 feet high, on N.E. part .....	..	184 | 10 | 1894	
107 | 10 | 1825		NEGROPONT CANAL Berdoun Island	38 11.1 24 5.5	Proposed (1861), on C. Ala Ma- rina .....	..	.. | .. | ..	....
54 | 9 | ....		Bourzi Tower	38 22.7 23 40.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	.. | .. | ..	....
54 | 9 | .... 30 | 6 | ....		ZRA One flashing lt., 2 min.	37 39.5 24 19.7	St. Nikolas, N. point of en- trance	4c	109 | 12 | 1831 1869	
35 | 5 | ....		SYRA One rev. br. lt., 1 min. One fixed red light	37 25.5 24 58.8	Rev. lt. on Gaidaro Id.; red lt. on E. Mole .....	..	103 | 20 | 14 | ..	1859
122 | 16 | ....		ANDROS ISLAND One fixed & flash. lt.	37 57.5 24 42.5	C. Fassa, N.W. Point of Id., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland. Flash every 3 min...	1d	708 | 30 | 1859	
.. | 10 | 1853		Port Kastros One fixed bright light	38 22.6 26 9.3	Khios Id. On Mole Head ....	..	18 | 7 |	....
49 | 2 | 1858		Smyrna One fixed bright light	38 25. 27 3.5	Sanjak Kalessi .....	..	.. | .. | 3 |	1848
93 | 12 | 30 | 4 | ....		MITYLENI ISLAND The Port Two fixed bright lts.	39 6. 26 34.7	On N. and S. entrances .....	..	.. | .. | 6 |	1848
127 | 12 | 1829		CAPE SIGRI One rev. br. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	39 12.8 25 49.9	Building (1861)	1b	164 | 24 |	....
33 | 4 | 1861		TENEDOS ISLAND One fixed bright light	39 50. 25 58.3	Building (1861) on Ponente Pt.	3a	98 | 14 |	....
363 | 24 | 1857		GADARO One fixed & flash. light	39 50.2 26 6.	Building (1861) on Islet. Red flash every $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	4d	66 | 12 |	....
91 | 8 | 1853		RHODES One fixed bright light	36 27. 28 16.2	On Mole Head .....	..	94 | 12 |	....
.. | .. | 1851		CANDIA ID. CANEA One fixed bright lt.	35 38.8 24 1.3	On Mole Head .....	..	85 | 12 |	....
93 | 10 | ....		Cape Drepano	35 28. 24 15.	Red light proposed (1861) .....	..	.. | .. | ..	....
17 | 4 | ....		Suda Island	35 29. 24 9.3	Green light proposed (1861) ....	..	.. | .. | ..	....
43 | 3 | 1859 33 |		Rhithymna, or Rithymno	35 22. 24 28.5	Fixed bright light, on Mole ....	..	60 | .. |	1850
20 | 3 | 1839		Megalo Kastron One fixed bright lt.	35 21.3 25 8.3	In the Fort .....	..	47 | .. |	....

96 MEDITERRANEAN. LIGHTHOUSES. DARDANELLES, &c.

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year constructed.
Koum Kaleh Two fixed red lights	40 0.3 26 13.4	On W. Battery, S. side of Dardanelles: vert., a few feet apart	..	50	4	1856
CAPE HELLAS One rev. br. lt. 1 min.	40 2.3 26 11.3	Tower, 33 feet high	2b	99	18	1856
Beddul Bahr	.....	2 green lights, vertical, on a Pole	..	36	4	1856
KNEPHER, or BARBER'S Pt. One fixed & flash. red lt.	40 5. 26 22.3	On ruined Battery. Red flash every ½ min. Building (1861)	4d	46	12	1857
Kilid Bahr Two fixed green lights	.....	Vertical; on Namaziah Fort	..	36 20	4	1858
Chanak Kalehsi Two fixed red lights	40 8.5 26 24.7	Vertical; on Battery, W. of town .....	..	66 46	4	1858
NAGARA POINT One fixed & flash. light	40 11.5 26 25.	On the Tower; red flash every 10 secs.	4d	39	10	1858
Bovali Kalesi Two fixed green lights	40 12.5 26 24.	Vertical; on Fortress .....	..	46 28	4	1858
Piskieri Cape Two fixed red lights	40 18. 26 35.	Vertical. (Proposed?) .....	..	66	4	....
Galata Two fixed green lights	40 19.1 26 35.5	Vertical. 1½ mile S. of Village	..	62 42	4	1858
Chardakh Two fixed red lights	40 23. 26 41.	Vertical. On low Point .....	..	59 39	4	1858
GALLIOLI One rev. br. lt., ½ min.	40 24. 26 39.	W. Shore	●	108	18	1856
Famous Point One fixed bright light	40 24. 26 44.3	E. Shore .....	..	..	..	....
SEA OF MARMORA.						
Kutali Island One fixed bright light	40 33. 27 28.3	Building (1861) on N.W. part..	6a	66	8	....
Palio Point Two fixed red lights	40 29.3 27 40.5	Building (1861) .....	..	59	4	....
MARMORA ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	40 37.7 27 46.	On Fanar Id., off E. Point. Red flash every 2 min.	4d	132	12	1857
KHORAZ POINT One rev. br. lt., ½ min.	40 42. 27 18.	Building (1861)	2b	98	18	....
EREKLI POINT One fixed bright light	40 58.6 27 58.2	.....	5a	49	10	....
STEPHANO BURUN One fixed and flash. lt.	40 57.3 28 50.6	Tower, 65 feet high, 1 mile N.E. of Cape. Flash every 2 min.	3d	79	12	1857
FANAR BAY One fixed red br. light	40 58. 29 2.	On S. Point	4a	84	12	1856
CONSTANTINOPLE One fixed and flash. lt.	41 0.5 28 59.4	White tower, 147 feet high, on Seraglio Pt. Flash every min.	●	150	15	1858
Skutari Two fixed red lights	41 1. 29 0.7	Vertical; in Leander Tower....	..	79 59	4	1857

Lat. N. Long. E.	Name and Character of Light	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established
41 1.3 29 0.3	Tophana One fixed bright light	A small light on the Rock.....	..	..	..	1855
41 18 29 18	Dofterdar Point	2 green lights proposed (1861) ..	..	..	..	....
41 4 29 4	Roumili Hisaar	2 green lights proposed (1861) ..	..	..	..	....
41 13 29 13	Khandilli Point	2 red lights proposed (1861) ....	..	..	..	....
41 13 29 13	Khanlijeh	2 red lights proposed (1861) ....	..	..	..	....
41 4 29 4	Yeni Keni Lt. Vessel	3 green lights proposed (1861) ..	..	..	..	....
41 9.3 29 4.7	Umur Banks Lt. Vessel One fixed bright light	W. part.....	..	49	4	1857
41 10 29 10	Therapia	2 green lts. proposed (1861) in Battery .....	..	..	..	....
41 4 29 4	Jeron Point	2 red lts. proposed (1861) in Fort ..	..	..	..	....

BLACK SEA.

41 14.3 29 7.	ROUMILI One fixed bright light	European side of Mouth of Bos- phorus .....	..	190	18	1830 1856
41 12.8 29 10.3	ANATOLIA One fixed and flash. lt.	Asiatic side of Mouth of Bos- phorus. Red flash and two br. flashes every 2 min. ....	..	294	20	1830 1856
41 19.3 28 41.	KARA BURUN One flash. light, 10 secs.	On the Cape	1c	302	22	1856
43 33.5 28 38.7	CAPE SHABLAH One fixed bright light	In Beacon Tower, 82 feet high..	..	120	10	1856
44 10. 28 39.3	Kustenjeh One fixed bright light	White tower, 45 feet high, on Cape	4a	68	9	1860
45 9.4 29 40.5	DANUBE RIVER One fixed bright light	White tower, 58 feet high, on S. side of Sulina, or Middle, entr.	..	65	15	1839 1856
45 15.6 30 12.7	FIDONISI One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	White tower, 70 feet high, on summit of Island.....	..	105	18	1846 1856
46 4.8 30 30.3	Dniester River Two fixed br. lights	Mast, with three yards, with lights on the lowest, on Tsa- rigrad, or S. Pass .....	..	52	4	1817
46 22.6 30 46.9	ODESSA CAPE FONTANE One fixed bright lt.	White tower, 76 feet high, about 2 leagues S. of town	●	200	16	1834
46 29.5 30 46.5	Quarantine Mole Two fixed bright lts.	Vertical, on a Staff, on yellow building, 77 feet high.....	..	86 74	11 10	1834
46 35.5 31 30.4	Kinburn Light Vessel Two fixed bright lts.	Entrance of Dneiper Limani, 100 yds. from Kinburn Spit. Ver- tical lights	●	45 35	9	1834 1858

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
TENDRA ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	46 19.4 31 31.5	13½ miles S., ½ W., from Kin- burn Fortress	●	84	15	1827
TARKAN CAPE One fixed bright light	45 20.8 32 30.	White tower, 113 feet high, on S.W. extremity .....	..	117	12	....
Eupatoria	.....	Building (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
KHERSONESE One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	44 35. 33 22.7	White tower, 113 feet high, at entrance to Sebastopol .....	..	..	..	1848 1856
SEBASTOPOL Two fixed bright lights	44 37.2 33 35.3	One on high Cape, near Inker- man; the other at head of Harb., near Mount Mekenzieff; E. by S. and W. by N., 1½ m. apart .....	..	402 612	28 23	1847
AITODOR CAPE One fixed bright light	44 25.3 34 7.7	Tower, 38 feet high .....	..	343	21	....
TAKLI One fixed pale light	45 6.6 36 27.2	Entrance to Kertch Straits ....	..	313	20	1847 1857
Trebizond	.....	Building (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
Bender Erekli One fixed bright light	41 18.1 31 26.	2½ miles N. of Cape Baba .....	..	656	8	1854
KILI CAPE One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	41 10. 29 38.2	Tower, 49 feet high	1b	221	25	1859

SEA OF AZOF.

YENI KALEH One fixed bright light	45 23.2 36 39.6	On Cape Fanar, N.W. entrance of Kertch Straits, 2½ miles from Fortress .....	..	342	21	1822
BERDIANSK One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	46 38.3 36 47.7	600 yards, E.N.E. ½ E., from end of Spit .....	..	85	10	....
BIELOSARAI One fixed bright light	46 52.7 37 20.7	White tower, 79 ft. high, on Sandy Neck, 2,400 yards from end of Spit .....	..	74	10	1847 1856
Sasainitak Light Vessel Two fixed bright lts.	46 59.3 38 15.	Vertical; on S. side of Channel and of Spit. Removed, in winter, to Taganrog .....	..	34 22	7 6	1856
Golden Bank Lt. Vessel One fixed bright light	47 2.5 38 35.5	2 miles from Shoal, S.S.W. of Foursoff. Removed, in winter, to Taganrog .....	..	34	7	....
Gretcheskol Light Vessel One fixed red light	47 2.7 38 46.4	.....	..	..	..	....
Petrouchina Light Vessel One fixed bright light	47 4.3 38 53.1	.....	..	..	..	....

above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
4	15	1827						
7	12	....					
..						
..	..	1848						
6	12	1856						
2	28	1847						
2	23	....					
EGYPT.								
		Port Said	31 16.	Wooden tower, on Beach	3a	66	9	1860
		One fixed bright light	32 19.5					
NILE RIVER								
		Damietta Mouth	31 25.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
			31 47.					
13	21	....					
		Rosetta Mouth	31 24.3	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
			30 28.					
13	20	1847						
		1857						
..						
56	8	1854						
TUNIS.								
		CAPE CARTHAGE	36 52.	Tunis Gulf .....	..	406	15	1840
		One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	10 29.3					
21	25	1859						
		Goletta	36 48.3	(Not lighted since 1852). .....	..	39	6	1850
		One fixed bright light	10 18.7					
		I CANI, AL KHELB, or DOG ROCKS	37 21.	White tower, 70 feet high, on highest Rock	2a	129	17	1860
		One fixed bright light	10 4.6					
42	21	1822						
ALGIER.								
85	10	....					
		PORT LA CALLE	36 54.	E. side of entrance	●	52	10	1844
		One fixed bright light	8 26.2					
74	10	1847						
		1856						
		BONAR	36 54.5	On Lion Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of	●	160	10	1841
		One fixed bright light	7 46.3	Port				
34	7	1856						
22	6	....					
		HAMRAH, or CAPE DE GARDE	36 58.	Lighthouse, 43 feet high	2b	466	15	1841
		One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{4}$ min.	7 47.2					
34	7	....					
STORA GULF								
		Singes Island	36 54.3	.....	●	118	8	....
		One fixed bright lt.	6 51.5					
..						
		Scrigina Island	36 56.3	.....	●	180	16	....
		One fixed bright lt.	6 52.7					
..						
		Jijelli	36 50.	On second Rock from E.	●	49	8	1844
		One fixed bright light	5 43.9					

100 **MEDITERRANEAN. Lighthouses. ALGERIA.**

Name and Character of Light	Lat. N. Long. E. c	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Bougie. One fixed bright light	36 45.5 5 5.3	On Fort Abd-el-Kader	●	128	3	....
Donac Fort .....	.....	Red lt., 1 m. N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Bougie	●	482	8	1854
CARBON CAPE One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	36 46.9 5 6.3	Tower, 35 feet high, on Cape ..	1b	722	27	1854
Dellis Point One fixed bright light	36 55.5 3 55.2	.....	●	..	8	1844
ALGIER						
IT. DE LA MARINE One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	36 47.3 3 4.3	White tower	2b	115	15	1834
N. Mole Head	.....	Red light	●	36	3	1850
S. Mole Head	.....	Green light	●	25	3	1854
SHERSHEL Two fixed bright lights	36 36.8 2 11.9	High light on Fort Joinville; the other on Pier	●	124 46	15 8	1843
Tenez One rev. bright light	36 32. 1 20.2	In front of town	●	131	8	1844
Mostaghanem One fixed bright light	35 55.1 0 5.4	On small tower, near Barracks	4a	121	10	1844 1859
Lat. N. Long. W.						
ARZEW Two fixed bright lights	35 51.6 0 17.2	In Fort on Point, and higher lt. on Islet.....	●	30 62	8 10	1841 1848
ORAN One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	35 44.3 0 41.3	White tower on Fort Mora-el- Kébir	2b	118	15	....
Honain, or Djama Gha- zaouat One fixed bright light	35 7. 1 52.3	E. Point of Bay	●	164	8	1848
MAROCCHO.						
Melilla One fixed bright light	35 18. 2 57.	On Bastion, N.E. of Village....	..	..	5	....
Al-Khuzemas, or Alhucemas One fixed bright light	35 13.4 3 53.	Torre Vigia .....	..	123	7	1852
CEUTA One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	35 53.9 5 17.5	Tower, 88 feet high, on Mosque- ros Hill, or Almina Point	1b	476	23	1855

AFRICA.

LIGHTHOUSES.

West Coast. 101

Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus.	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
3	....	Senegal One fixed bright light	16 0.8 16 31.	(French). Ile de St. Louis ....	..	..	6	....
8	1854	Gorée Island One fixed bright light	14 39.9 17 24.8	(French). In the Fort .....	..	..	6	....
27	1854	SIERRA LEONE One fixed bright light	8 30. 13 18.5	(British). White tower, 69 feet high, on the Cape. Green lt. at landing place .....	..	96	18	1849
8	1844	MONROVIA One fixed bright light	6 19. 10 50.	(Liberian). Red tower, 40 feet high, on Cape Mesurado ....	..	240	15	1855
15	1834	CAPE PALMAS One fixed bright light	4 22.1 7 44.3	(Liberian). Tower, 50 ft. high, on the Cape .....	..	110	13	....
3	1850	CAPE COAST CASTLE One fixed bright light	5 6.3 1 13.9	(British). White tower, 46 feet high, in Fort William .....	..	192	20	1847

ATLANTIC ISLANDS.

1	10	1844 1859	BERMUDAS. One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	32 15.1 64 51.6	A white iron tower, 106 ft. high, on Gibbs Hill, on S. side. Seen all round, except between S. 48° W., and S. 52° W.; and also S. 53° W. to S. 62° W. ..	●	362	24	1846
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CANARY ISLES.

8	15	Santa Cruz One fixed bright light	28 28.6 16 14.9	(Spanish). Teneriffe Island; on Mole Head	36	5	1857
4	8	1848	Anaga	27 35.2 16 5.7	Teneriffe Island. Proposed light on the Islet, 1860 .....	..	..	..	....
			Grand Canary Island One fixed bright light	28 7.1 15 24.8	On the Mole, Palma town .....	..	..	..	1859

AZORES, or WEST-ERN ISLANDS.

3	7	1852	ST. MICHAEL Proposed fixed light	37 44. 24 41.2	(Portuguese). At Santa Clara Fort. Punto Delgada .....	..	..	..	....
6	23	1855							

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. S. Long. E. o /	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
TABLE BAY						
ROBBEN ISLAND	33 48. 18 22.7	Red light building, 1861, on highest part	1a	115	..	....
MOUILLÉ POINT One fixed bright lt.	33 53.9 18 24.7	(To be altered to red light) .....	..	40	10	1844
GREEN POINT Two fixed bright lts.	33 54.1 18 24.1	Horizontal, in one tower .....	..	65	13	....
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	34 21.2 18 29.5	White tower, 30 feet high, on the Cape	1b	816	36	1860
SIMON'S BAY						
SOUTH ROMAN ROCK One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	34 10.7 18 27.5	Building; to be lighted in 1861, to supersede the Light Vessel	3b	54	12	....
S. Roman Rock Lt. V. One rev. br. lt., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.	34 12. 18 27.5	200 yds. N. of Rock, in 19 fms. To be removed when lighthouse is lighted .....	..	37	10	1845
CAPE AGULHAS One fixed bright light	34 49.8 20 0.6	White and red striped tower, 100 feet high, on the Point ..	1a	128	18	1848
ALGOA BAY						
C. RECIFE One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	34 1.7 25 42.1	Tower, red and white, 80 feet high, on the Point .....	..	93	15	1850
Port Elizabeth	.....	Fixed lt., building (to be lighted in 1861) on hill behind town	..	200	..	....
BIRD ISLANDS Two fixed bright lts.	33 50.4 26 17.2	In one tower, on S. side .....	..	61 61	10	1853
BUFFALO RIVER One fixed bright light	33 0.7 27 58.7	East London. On Reef, S. side of entrance .....	..	45	11	1860
RÉUNION, or BOUR- BON ID.						
St. Denis Two fixed bright lights	20 51.5 55 30.2	12 feet apart vertically, on a Flagstaff on the Barachois ..	..	85	8	1846
BEL-AIR One fixed bright light	20 53.2 55 39.4	Tower, 66 feet high, on the Point	2a	151	18	1846
MAURITIUS ISLAND						
St. Louis One green and one red fixed light	20 9. 57 29.	Green light on Fort George, on Tonnelier Id. Red lt. on Mar- tello Tower, entr. of Gr. River	..	..	..	1856
CANNONIER POINT One fixed br. (& red) lt.	20 0.6 57 35.4	Appears red, when bearing N. of N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. ....	..	38	10	1855
FLAT ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	19 53.4 57 44.2	S.W. Angle .....	..	365	25	1855
ARABIA, S. Coast						
Aden Light Vessel One fixed bright lt.	12 47. 45 1.3	In 24 feet, S. side of Inner Harbour .....	..	35	7	1850

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. o /	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
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RED SEA.

PERIM ISLAND	12 38.	Building, 1861
One rev. bright light	43 23.					
DÆDALUS SHOAL	24 55.	Building, 1861	2a	..	12
One fixed bright light	35 50.					
JUBAL STRAIT	27 43.	On Ushrufee Reef	1b	..	18	1861
One rev. bright light	33 43.					
ZAFARINA POINT	29 5.1	Building, 1861	1a	..	13	....
One fixed bright light	32 40.					
Suez Light Vessel	29 54.8	E. side of Harbour .....	..	..	6	1856
One fixed bright light	32 36.3					

INDIA,

W., and Malabar Co.

KURRACHEE, or KA- RACHI	24 47.3 66 58.3	On Fort Manora Point, W. en- trance of Indus River .....	..	120	16	1861
One fixed bright light						
MANDAVEE	22 49.7 69 20.4	Entrance to Gulf of Kutch; on S.W. Bastion of Fort .....	..	80	16	1853
One fixed bright light						

CAMBAY GULF

PERIM ISLAND	21 35. 72 20.	On a Mast .....	..	66	12	1851
One fixed bright lt.						
Gogah	21 40.5 72 16.5	A small fixed light .....	..	..	..	1856
KOON BUNDER	22 17. 72 18.3	W. bank of Sabermutty River. Sept. 1 to June 15 .....	..	48	10	1856
One fixed bright lt.						
DEOJUGAN, or TAN- KARIA	21 55. 72 30.5	N. Bank of Dhardur River ....	..	50	10	1856
One fixed br. light						
Bleagura Dandee	21 19.7 72 35.	.....	..	..	..	1856
One fixed br. light						
TAFTEE	21 5. 72 37.5	N. shore of Mouth of River, on a Mast .....	..	61	10	1852
One fixed br. light						

BOMBAY

COLABA LT. VESSEL	18 50. 72 47.5	In 7 fms., $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. from Colaba Pt. A blue light every hour, and false fire every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	..	60	12	1842
One fixed br. light						
Shannon	18 53.5 72 50.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of sunken Rock .....	..	..	..	....
One fixed br. light						
COLABA POINT	18 53.7 72 47.7	White tower, 89 feet high, on the Point .....	..	132	17	1847
One rev. br. lt., 2 m.						
Dolphin Rock	.....	One fixed green light .....	..	20	2	1857
GOA	15 28.5 73 46.	Flagstaff on Aguada Fort, on a Hill behind the town .....	..	280	12	....
One rev. br. lt., 7 (P) m.						

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
Coumta One fixed bright light	14 25. 72 22.5	Lantern on a Column.....	..	180	..	1855
MANGALORE One fixed bright light	12 51.5 74 49.4	Tower, 50 feet high .....	..	250	16	1851
CANNANORE One fixed bright light	11 51.3 75 21.7	Not shown during S.W. Mon- soon .....	..	110	12	1843
TELLICHERRY Two fixed bright lights	11 44.8 75 28.5	12 yards apart, vert. Not shown during S.W. Monsoon .....	..	40 104	12	1835 1846
CALICUT One fixed bright light	11 15.2 75 45.6	On a Column, 110 ft. high, near the Beach. Not shown during S.W. Monsoon .....	..	105	12	1847
COCHIN One fixed bright light	9 58.1 76 13.9	On a Staff.....	..	67	12	1839

CEYLON.

COLOMBO One fixed bright light	6 56. 79 50.2	In Clock Tower. (Removed from W. Bastion.) .....	..	132	16	1860
POINT DE GALLE One fixed bright light	6 1.4 80 11.2	On S. Bastion .....	..	100	12	1848
GREAT BASSAS LT.V.	6 11. 81 28.	Proposed, 1861 .....	..	..	..	....
TRINCOMALEE Flagstaff Point	8 33.7 81 14.7	Lantern, in Fort Frederick. (Will be discontinued when Foul Pt. and Round Id. lts. are lighted.)	..	206	7	1845
FOUL POINT One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	.....	Building, 1861	2b	..	18	....
ROUND ISLAND One fixed red light One fixed green light	.....	Building, 1861, red lt. between S.W. and W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Green light to lead into Harbour ..	4a	..	10	....

Coromandel Coast.

TUTICORIN One fixed bright light	8 47.3 78 10.9	Obelisk, 37 ft. high, on Hare Id., 2½ miles E. of Tuticorin ....	..	43	12	1845
PALK BAY One fixed bright light	9 17.5 79 12.6	Round tower, 41 ft. high, 1 m. E. of Paumben Pass .....	..	84	12	1845
NEGAPATAM One fixed bright light	10 44.8 79 50.2	Lowered to 88 feet during N.E. Monsoon .....	..	100	12	1846
Karikal One fixed bright light	10 55. 79 44.	On a Flagstaff .....	..	65	8	1853
PONDICHERRY One fixed bright light	11 55.7 79 49.9	In the Square .....	..	131	15	1836
MADRAS One fixed and flash. lt.	13 5.2 80 14.	Column, 125 ft. high, on Espla- nade N. of Fort. Flash every 2 min. ....	..	132	24	1844
Pulicat	13 25. 80 19.7	Building, 1861.....	..	..	..	....

INDIA.

LIGHTHOUSES.

East Coast. 105

Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
..	1855	ARMEGON SHOAL One fixed bright light	13 52.8 80 12.	Village of Moona, or Moona-polium, 1 mile in shore .....	..	95	15	1853
16	1851	MASULIPATAM One fixed bright light	15 58.9 81 9.5	2 miles N.W. of Point Divy ....	..	90	12	1851
12	1843	GODAVERY, or GOR-DEWARE, PT. One fixed bright lt.	16 49.1 82 18.4	White tower, 60 ft. high, 1½ m. W. by N., on Hope Id., Coringah Bay .....	..	73	15	1817
12	1835 1846	SANTIPILLY One fixed bright light	18 3.5 83 36.6	On Conada Hill, ¾ mile in shore	..	150	14	1849
12	1847	FALSE POINT One fixed bright light	20 20. 86 47.3	2 miles S.W. of Point .....	..	120	18	1838
12	1839	PILOT RIDGE LT. VESSEL One fixed bright light	20 49.5 87 42.	Moored in 21½ fms. during S.W. Monsoon. Blue lt. and a maroon alternately every ½ hour	..	..	..	1851
16	1860	HOOGLY RIVER LT. VES. One fixed bright light	21 4. 88 14.	From October to March in 7½ fms. at entrance to E. channel, with maroon or torch every ½ hour, and blue lt. every hour. From March 15 to Sept. 15 is removed to lat. 21° N., with blue lt. every ½ hour, and maroon every ½ hour .....	..	..	..	1843
12	1848	HOOGLY RIVER LT. VES. One fixed bright light	21 26.3 88 6.7	In Gaspar Channel. Blue lts. and maroons alternately ....	..	..	..	....
18	....	Mutlah River Lt. Vessel One fixed bright light	21 6. 88 48.	In 9 fms.; temporary. From Mar. 16 to Oct. 16, a rocket at 8 p.m., midnight, and 4 a.m. ....	..	30	7	1857
10	....	SAUGOR ISLAND One br. rev. lt., 20 secs.	21 38.7 88 5.	Iron tower, 82 feet high, on Middleton Point .....	..	88	15	1852
adel Coast. 3	12 | 1845	COWCOLLY, or KEDGEREE One fixed bright light	21 50.3 87 57.1	2 miles S.W. of Point .....	..	62	15	1810
BAY OF BENGAL,								
East Coast.								
0	12 | 1846	KOOTUBDEAH ID. One fixed bright light	21 52.5 91 51.	Tower, 106 feet high, on W. part .....	..	120	18	1846
5	8 | 1853	ARRACAN, or AKYAB, RIVER One fixed bright light	20 5.3 92 56.5	Tower, 50 feet high, on Great Savage Id., S. entrance .....	..	106	15	1844
1	15 | 1836	BORONGO, W. ID. One fixed bright light	20 1. 92 56.	Summit of Table-land .....	..	..	..	1859
2	24 | 1844	TERRIBLES	19 23. 93 16.	Proposed (1861) off Kyouk Phyou	..	..	..	....
..	.. | ....	ALGUADA REEF	15 42. 94 13.	Proposed (1861) on Cape Ne-grais .....	..	..	..	....

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
RANGOON Elephant Point	16 28. 96 23.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
Light Vessel One fixed bright lt.	16 19. 96 20.5	In 3½ fathoms, at entrance. <i>Blue</i> light every hour .....	..	..	..	....
AMHERST POINT One fixed bright light	16 5. 97 39.	.....	..	..	10	....
Double Isle	15 54. 97 39.5	Proposed (1861) on N. Point ..	..	..	..	....
MALACCA STRAIT LIGHT VESSEL One fixed bright lt.	2 52.5 100 58.3	In 4 fms., on W. part of One Fathom Bank. (To be replaced with a pile Lighthouse) ....	..	..	12	1852
MALACCA One fixed bright light	2 12.5 102 15.2	On St. Paul Hill .....	..	180	16	349
RAFFLES One fixed bright light	1 8.3 103 44.6	White tower, 91 feet high, on Coney Islet, Straits of Singa- pore .....	..	105	12	1855
Singapore One fixed bright light	1 16.3 103 51.3	Flagstaff, on Government Hill	..	226	7	1855
EAST INDIAN ISLANDS.						
HORSBURGH, or PEDRA BRANCA One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	1 20.3 104 25.1	White tower, 93 feet high, on summit of Rock .....	..	95	15	1851
Lat. S. Long. E.						
JAVA						
ANJER One fixed bright lt.	6 4.8 105 56.6	Straits of Sunda. On Point, 5 m. S.W. of the Port .....	..	96	16	1855
Anjer Two fixed bright lts.	6 3.2 105 57.	On each Pier, at the Village ..	..	35	4	1856
Batavia	6 8. 106 52.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
BANKA STRAIT						
Tober Ali	3 1. 106 28.	Proposed (1861) in the Fort ..	..	..	..	....
Pulo Dahan Lt. Vessel	2 55. 106 11.	Proposed (1861) 4½ m. S. of Islet, in Stanton Channel .....	..	..	..	....
KALIAN One fixed bright lt.	2 6. 105 19.	Building (1861) on the Point ..	2a	160	16	....
Mintok	2 5.5 105 11.	Building (1861) on the end of Pier .....	..	..	..	....

CHINA, KAMCHATKA,

LIGHTHOUSES.

AUSTRALIA. 107

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
	°					

PHILIPPINE IDS.

Zebu Port One fixed bright lt.	10 21.5 123 49.4	Dapdap Point, N.E. entrance...	..	49	4	1857
Romblon Island One fixed bright lt.	12 37.6 123 15.9	Sabang Point, N. entrance ....	..	..	..	1857
CORREGIDOR ID. One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	14 23.1 120 33.5	Manila Bay. On summit of Island	2b	639	20	1853
Caballo Island One fixed bright lt.	14 22.3 120 36.	Manila Bay	4a	345	9	1853
MANILA One fixed bright lt.	14 36.2 120 56.6	N. shore of Canal .....	..	51	10	1846

CHINA.

CANTON RIVER	.....	Twored lts., on Dutch Folly Fort	..	..	..	1859
PRATAS SHOAL One fixed bright light	20 41. 116 43.5	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
Swatow, or Shantan One fixed bright light	23 20. 116 43.7	Double Island. (Doubtful.) ..	..	..	..	1858
TAETAN ISLAND.	24 24.5 118 9.3	Building (1861) on N.W. Id...	..	..	..	....
Pescadores	23 33. 118 9.3	Fisher Inlet. (Occasional.) ..	..	225	..	....
Yang-tse-Kiang Lt. Ves. One fixed bright light	31 9.3 121 59.	In 4½ fms., S.W. end of Tungsha Banks. A gun .....	..	..	..	1855

KAMCHATKA.

AVATCHKA GULF DALNI One fixed br. light	52 52.8 158 47.	E. side of entrance .....	..	449	24	1851
BABOUSHKIN PT. One fixed br. light	52 54.7 158 42.6	On second Point, W. side of entrance .....	..	294	19	....
RAKOF One fixed br. light	52 57.5 158 43.6	½ mile S. of entrance to Rakovya Harbour .....	..	378	22	....

W. AUSTRALIA.

ROTTNEST ISLAND. One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	32 0. 115 31.2	White tower, 64 feet high, on centre of Island .....	..	197	20	1850
SWAN RIVER One fixed bright light	32 3.2 115 45.1	Arthur Head .....	..	92	14	1851
KING GEORGE SOUND. BREAKSEA ID. One fixed br. light	35 4.3 118 3.3	1,200 yards, with E. end .....	..	384	24	1858
PRINCE ROYAL HARB. One fixed bright lt.	35 2.6 117 55.2	Point King, N. entrance	3a	37	10	1858

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. S. Long. E. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus Height above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established.
BORDA, or FLINDERS CAPE One rev. br. & red lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	35 45.3 136 38.	N.W. Point of Kangaroo Id. Alternately bright and red ..	● | 510 | 30 | 1868	15
ST. VINCENT GULF TROUBRIDGE SHOAL One intermit. br. lt.	37 5.8 137 12.	Centre of Id. Bright 24 secs., dark 36 secs.	2b | 80 | 16 | 1856	
PORT ADELAIDE LT. V. Two fixed br. lights	34 47. 138 30.	In 5 fathoms, 1 mile S.W. of Bar .....	● | 38 29 | 10 | 1849	
Lefevre's Peninsula One fixed red light	34 50. 138 31.	End of Jetty. Pilot Station ..	.. | .. | 3 | 1860	
Glenelg Jetty One fixed red, & a br. lt.	34 59.5 138 33.	Outer Jetty. Lights vertical. For Mail Steamers .....	.. | 29 20 | 6 | 1859	
STURT One rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ min.	35 51.6 138 10.8	White tower, 75 feet high, on S.E. Point of Kangaroo Id. ..	● | 295 | 24 | 1852	
CAPE NORTHUM- BERLAND One rev. br., red, and green lt., 1 min.	38 3. 140 37.7	Bright, red, and green, alter- nately .....	● | 123 | 18 | 1859	15 8
C. BRIDGEWATER One fixed bright light	38 22. 141 19.	Building (1861). ....	.. | .. | .. | ....
PORTLAND BAY One fixed red, & 1 green light	38 22. 141 39.	Red light on Observatory Hill; green light on Old Jetty	4a | 116 | 13 | 1859	4
Port Fairy One fixed & flash. red lt.	38 24. 142 20.	S.E. part of Rabbit Island Br. (P) with red flash every 4 m.	4d | 41 | 9 | 1859	
WARRNAMBOOL, or LADY BAY One fixed br., & 1 red lt.	38 26. 142 32.	Br. lt. on centre of Middle Id. Red Harb. lt. at Head of Bay	4a | 78 | 13 | 1859	.. | .. | 1860
BASS STRAIT CAPE OTWAY One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	38 51. 143 33.	White tower, 52 feet high, on S.W. extremity .....	● | 300 | 24 | 1848	
KING ISLAND One fixed br. light	39 35. 143 57.	Proposed (1861), on N. Point, C. Wickham .....	● | 300 | 24 | ....	
PORT PHILIP SHORTLAND BLUFF One fixed red, & One bright light	38 16.5 144 43.3	2 m. within entrance, S.W. by S. and N.E. by N., 223 yds. apart	.. | 109 | 16 | 1842	.. | 80 | 10 | 1854
Swan Spit One fixed red light	.....	On Piles, in 15 feet, on S.W. end of Spit. Gong .....	.. | .. | 8 | 1860	
W. Channel Lt. Ves. Two fixed bright lts.	.....	In 3 fathoms, at N.E. end of W. Channel. Fog bell ....	.. | 50 | 9 | 1854	
Geelong Lt. Vessel One fixed bright lt.	.....	In 2 fms., near Bird Rock, Corio Harb. 2 red lts., shown if Lt. Vessel breaks adrift .....	.. | 27 | 7 | 1857	

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. S. Long. E.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
BASS STRAIT						
PORT PHILIP						
<i>Geelong Pier Head</i>	.....	Fixed bright light .....	..	..	3	1857
MELBOURNE LT. VES. One rev. bright lt.	37 53. 144 55.3	In 4½ fathoms, off Gellibrand Point .....	..	40	10	1859
Sandridge	.....	Red light on Jetty; green lt. on Rwy. Pier .....	..	..	3	1857
Williamstown	.....	Red light on old Jetty .....	..	..	3	1857
CAPE SCHANK						
One fixed & flash. lt.	38 30. 144 54.	On S. extremity. Flash every 2 min.	1d	238	23	1859
WILSON PROMON.						
One fixed bright lt.	39 8. 146 23.	On S.E. part	1a	342	24	1859
PORT ALBERT						
One fixed and flash. red light	38 46. 146 38.	E. part of Latrobe Island, Corner Inlet	4d	40	9	1859
DEAL ISLAND						
One rev. br. lt., 1½ m.	39 29. 147 21.6	On summit of S.W. side (often hidden by fogs).	●	950	36	1846
CAPE HOWE						
One fixed bright lt.	37 35. 149 56.2	On Gabo Id., 5½ miles S.W. of Cape. (A new tower building (1861) on S.E. Pt. of Id.). ..	1a	179	17	1856
JERVIS BAY						
One rev. br., red, and green light, ¼ min.	35 9.3 150 47.1	2 m. N. of Cape St. George. Br., red, and green alternately	1b	224	18	1860
PORT JACKSON						
S. HEAD						
One rev. br. lt., 1½ m.	33 51.2 151 19.8	Macquarie Tower	●	344	21	1817
HORNBY						
One fixed bright lt.	33 50.7 151 18.7	Inner S. Head	●	90	14	1858
Sow & Pigs Shoal Lt. V.						
Two fixed bright lts.	33 50.1 151 19.	In 22 feet, on N.W. edge of Shoal. Lights vertical ....	..	26	6	1836
Fort Denison						
	.....	Fixed red light on Tower .....	..	..	..	1858
NEWCASTLE, or PORT HUNTER						
One fixed bright light	32 55.3 151 48.8	Nobby Head	●	..	30	1858
MORETON BAY						
One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	27 2.3 153 28.6	White tower, 70 feet high, on N.E. Point of Moreton Id. ..	●	382	26	1857

110 TASMANIA, AND LIGHTHOUSES. NEW ZEALAND.

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. S. Long. E. o ,	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
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TASMANIA.

BANKS STRAIT

GOOSE ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	40 18.7 147 48.	Red and wh. tower, 74 ft. high. Chappel Id., near S. Point ..	1a	135	20	1846
SWAN ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	40 44. 148 9.	Red and white tower, 74 feet high, on N. Point	1b	110	14	1845
DALRYMPLE PORT One rev. br. lt., 1½ m.	41 3.4 146 48.3	Low Head, E. entrance to Tamar River	●	142	16	....
D'ENTRECASTEAUX CHAN. One rev. br. lt., 1½ m.	43 19. 147 8	Cape Bruni, S.W. Point	●	335	22	1838
HOBARTON One fixed bright light	43 3. 147 33.	Red tower, 40 ft. high, on Iron Pot Id., Mouth of R. Derwent	a	65	14	....

NEW ZEALAND.

PORT NICHOLSON One fixed bright light	41 22. 174 51.2	Cook Strait, N. Island. Pen- carrow Head, Wellington ..	2a	420	30	1859
Nelson Harbour One fixed red light	41 16. 173 17.5	Middle Island. Entrance of Harbour .....	..	..	..	1852
OTAGO One fixed bright light	45 47. 170 44.8	Middle Island. Taiaroa Head..	..	244	10	1850

Value in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus.	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
		BELLE ISLE One fixed bright light	51 53. 55 22.3	White tower, 92 feet high, on S. Point of Id., Straits of Belle Isle. Gun in fog	1a	470	28	1858
20	1846	AMOUR POINT One fixed bright light	51 37.6 56 50.9	White tower, 109 feet high, on the Pt., S.E. side of Fortune Bay. Whistle or gun in fog	2a	155	16	1858
14	1845	OFFER WADHAM ISLAND One fixed bright light	49 36. 53 46.	Circular brick Tower, on the Island	a	96	12	1858
15	....	CAPE BONA VISTA One rev. lt., br. and red alternately, 2 min.	48 42. 53 8.	Tower, 36 feet high, striped red and white vertically, on Cape. (Lt. apparatus from Bull Rock, E. of Scotland.)	●	130	30	1843
22	1838	GREEN ISLAND One fixed bright light	48 30.7 53 6.3	S. side of Catalina Harbour, in Trinity Bay	●	86	15	1857
14	....	BACALHAO, or BAC- CALIEU ID. One rev. br. lt., 20 s.	48 9. 52 48.7	On N. end of Island. Holo- photical apparatus	1b	300	30	1858
30	1859	HARBOUR GRACE One fixed bright light Two fixed lts. on Beach beacon	47 42.7 53 9.3	One light on Id. at entrance, 4 miles from the town. 2 lts., 11 yds. apart, on Point of Beach Entrance	● ●	150 50	20 10	1836 1853
..	1852	St. JOHN'S One fixed bright light	47 33.8 52 39.9	On Fort Amherst, S. entrance of Harbour. Gun in fog	4a	110	12	1852
10	1850	CAPE SPEAR One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	47 30.9 52 36.7	Square tower, 38 ft. high, striped red and white horizontally, on Cape	●	275	30	1835
		CAPE RACE One fixed bright light	46 39.2 53 2.6	Tower on Cape, with S.E. side striped red and white vertically	..	180	17	1856
		CAPE PINE One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	46 37.1 53 31.8	Round iron tower, 56 feet high, with red and white bands, on the Cape	●	314	30	1851
		CAPE ST. MARY One rev. lt., br. and red alternately, 1 min.	46 49.4 54 9.5	Light building (1861)	1b	..	..	....
		GREAT BURIN ID. One rev. br. lt., 20 secs.	47 1.5 55 5.	On Dodding Head	2b	410	30	1858
		ST. PIERRE ID. Two fixed bright lights	46 45.5 56 6.9	(French). One on Galantry Hd.; the other on Canon Point, St. Pierre Harb., from May to Decr.	2a ●	210 ..	18 3	........
Gulf of St. Lawrence.								
		ST. PAUL ID. One fixed br. lt., N. end One br. rev. lt. 1 min., on S.W. Point	47 13.8 60 8.3	Fixed lt., on a Rock; revol. light on S.W. Point. At the latter a fog bell and gun	144 140	20 20	1839 1831
		MAGDALEN IDS.	47 50.9 61 9.2	Light on Bird Rocks, proposed (1861)

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Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
CAPE ROZIER One fixed bright light	48 51.6 64 12.	White tower, 112 feet high, on the Cape	1a	136	20	1858
ANTICOSTI ID.						
HEATH POINT One fixed bright lt.	49 5.3 61 41.8	Grey conical tower, 90 ft. high; from April to December.....	●	110	15	1831
S.W. POINT One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	49 23.7 63 35.8	Conical grey tower, 75 feet high	●	100	15	1831
W. POINT One fixed bright lt.	49 52.5 64 32.	Round white tower, 109 feet high	2a	112	15	1858
POINT DE MONTS One fixed bright light	49 19.6 67 22.	Round white tower, 75 feet high, 1½ mile N.E. of Point .....	..	100	15	1830
River St. Lawrence.						
FATHER POINT One fixed <i>red</i> light	48 31.4 68 27.4	Rimousky. From April 10 to December 10 .....	..	43	10	1859
BICQUETTE ID. One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	48 25.2 68 53.5	On W. Point. Hour gun, during fogs and snow .....	..	112	15	1844
RED ISLET BANK One fixed <i>red</i> light	48 4.3 69 33.1	On S.W. Point .....	..	75	12	1848
GREEN ISLAND One fixed bright light	48 3.3 69 25.2	On N. Point. From April 15 to December 10 .....	..	60	13	1809
STH. TRAVERSE LT. VESS. Two fixed bright lts.	47 22.2 70 15.1	N.E. part of St. Rocque Shoals	..	..	9	1830
STONE PILLAR One rev. br. lt., 1½ min.	47 12.4 70 21.8	100 yards from S. Point of Islet. From April 15 to December 15	..	68	13	1843

Note.—The Lights on the upper part of the River St. Lawrence, and those on the Great American Lakes are omitted, as not being of service to oversea vessels.

wrences.

above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
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6 | 20 | 1858
10 | 15 | 1831
00 | 15 | 1831
112 | 15 | 1858
100 | 15 | 1830
43 | 10 | 1859
112 | 15 | 1844
75 | 12 | 1848
60 | 13 | 1809
.. | 9 | 1830
68 | 13 | 1843

and those
service to

BRITISH AMERICA. Lighthouses. NEW BRUNSWICK, &c. 113

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. o ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
MISCOU ISLAND One fixed <i>red</i> light	48 1. 64 29.5	White tower, on Birch Point ..	..	79	12	1856
MIRAMACHI BAY One fixed bright lt.	47 4.5 64 47.6	White tower, on Escumenac Point	●	70	14	1841
Shediac One fixed light	46 14.6 64 31.5	A lantern, on Chene Wharf, in the Summer.....	..	15	6	1860
NOVA SCOTIA.						
PICTOU HARBOUR One fixed br. lt., and one <i>red</i> light	45 41.4 62 39.5	Tower, str. red and white, ver- tical. S. Point of entrance. Lower light <i>red</i>	●	65	11	1834
PICTOU ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	45 49.8 62 30.2	White tower, on E. Point.....	..	52	12	1863
CANSO GUT N. ENTRANCE One fixed bright lt.	45 41.7 61 28.9	White tower, on W. side, 120 yards in shore	●	110	18	1842
S. ENTRANCE Two fixed bright lts.	45 31.5 61 14.6	Tower white, with black dia- mond, on Eddy Point, 8 yds. apart.....	..	25	8	1851
Prince Edward Island.						
Bedeque Harbour One fixed bright light	46 23.5 63 47.5	A lantern, on Green's Wharf, when practicable .....	..	15	7	1856
Charlotte Town One fixed bright light	46 11.6 63 7.4	Blockhouse Pt., W. side of en- trance to Harbour .....	..	35	9	1856
HILLSBORO' BAY One fixed bright light	46 3.2 63 2.1	White brick tower, on Prim Pt., S.E. of Bay	●	68	13	1845
CARDIGAN BAY One fixed bright light	46 8.8 62 27.7	On Panmure Head, S. entrance of Georgetown Harbour	●	89	14	1853
Richmond Bay One fixed bright light	46 34.7 63 42.8	On Bill Hook, or Fishing Id., N. entrance .....	..	20	8	1856
Cascumapeque One fixed bright light	46 48.4 62 2.1	White tower, on Sandy Island, on N. side	●	32	8	1856
Breton Island.						
PORT HOOD One fixed br. or <i>red</i> lt.	46 o. 61 31.6	White tower, S. entrance. Light <i>red</i> to N., and br. to S. ....	..	54	10	1854

Note.---The lighthouses of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where necessary, are painted with black or red stripes, &c., to distinguish the towers from the land; as, after the snow is gone off the land, the accumulations against the fences, which generally run at right angles to the coast, and which continue for some time after it has disappeared from the fields themselves, have exactly the appearance of a white tower, and frequently misled even those acquainted with the coasts.

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
SEA WOLF, or MARGARIE ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	46 21.5 61 15.5	White tower, on Summit, or Middle of Island .....	..	298	21	1854
SYDNEY One fixed bright light	46 16.2 60 7.3	Tower, red and white, vert. Flat Point, E. side of Spanish Bay	●	70	14	1832
FLINT ISLAND One revolving light	46 11. 59 45.8	Flash every 15 secs. ....	..	65	12	1856
SCATARI ID. One rev. bright light	46 2.2 59 40.3	White tower, on Trap Rock, N.E. Pt. Bright, 1 min.; dark, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	●	90	15	1839
LOUISBURG One fixed bright light	45 54.6 59 57.2	Tower, wh., with bl. vert. stripe on S.E. Point of entrance ....	..	85	16	1842
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Guysboro Harbour One fixed bright light	45 22.8 61 29.1	W. side of entrance; near Peart Point, Chedabuctoo Bay	●	30	8	1846
Arischat Harbour One fixed bright light	45 29. 61 1.8	Tower, white, S. entrance; on Marache Pt., Madame Island	..	34	8	1851
CAPE CANSO Two fixed bright lts.	45 19.8 60 55.4	In one tower; str. red and white horiz.: on N. part of Cranberry Island	●	75 40	15 9	1815
WHITE HEAD ID. Revolving lt., 20 secs.	45 12. 61 8.	White tower, on S.W. extremity	..	55	11	1853
BEAVER IDS. One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	44 49.6 62 20.2	Tower, white, with 2 black balls, on S.E. part of E. Beaver, or William Island	●	70	12	1846
HALIFAX						
Devil Island One fixed red light	44 34.8 63 27.9	Tower, red, with white belt, at E. entrance .....	..	45	8	1852
Sherbrook Tower One fixed bright light	44 36.6 63 31.9	Tower, white, with red roof, on Mauger Beach, E. side of entr.	..	58	10	1815
SAMBRO ID. One fixed bright light	44 26.2 63 33.6	White tower, on middle of Id.	..	115	20	1758
MALAGUASH, or LUNENBURG BAY One rev. light, 1 min. One fixed bright light	44 20. 64 7.	Tower, red. Upper lt. br. 45 secs., dark 15 secs.; 33 feet above lower light	●	90 56	14 8	1832
CAPE LE HEVE One rev. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	44 15.7 64 16.5	White tower, on S. side of Ironbound Island .....	..	70	13	1855
METWAY, or MEDWAY HEAD One fixed bright lt.	44 6. 64 34.	Tower, white, with black square, on W. side of entrance .....	..	44	10	1851
LIVERPOOL BAY						
COFFIN ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 2m.	44 3. 64 36.	Tower, striped red and white horizontally, on S. Point ....	..	80	16	1812
Fort Point One fixed bright lt.	44 3.7 64 39.	White tower, on Fort Point ....	..	30	7	1855

Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
21	1854	RUGGED ISLAND HARB. One fixed bright light	43 36. 65 6.	White tower, on the Gull Rock	..	51	10	1853
0	14 | 1832	SHELBURNE Two fixed bright lts.	43 37.5 65 16.5	Tower, striped bl. and wh. vertically, on Cape Roseway, Mac-nut Id. Lts. vert., 38 ft. apart	..	100 62	18 10	1858
5	12 | 1856	PORT LATOUR One rev. lt., 40 secs.	43 26.9 65 28.7	Tower, white, with black ball, on Baccaro Point, E. side ....	..	49	12	1850
0	15 | 1839	Pubnico Harbour One fixed red light	43 35.7 65 47.	White tower, on Beach Point, S.E. side of entrance .....	..	28	8	1854
5	16 | 1842							
Bay of Fundy.								
30	8 | 1846	SEAL ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 23.6 66 1.3	White tower, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland of S. Point	●	98	18	1830
34	8 | 1851	YARMOUTH, or CAPE FOURCHU One rev. br. lt., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	43 47.5 66 9.8	Tower, striped red and white vertically, on S. Point of E. Cape	●	117	20	1839
75 | 15 | 1815 40 | 9 |		BRYER ISLAND One fixed bright light	44 14.9 66 23.5	White tower, on W. Point	●	66	15	1832
55 | 11 | 1853		PETER ISLAND Two fixed bright lights	44 15.5 66 20.9	White tower, S. entrance to Grand Passage. Lts. horizontal	..	40	10	1850
70 | 12 | 1846		DIGBY, or ANNAPO-LIS One fixed bright light	44 40.8 66 47.3	Tower, striped vertically, on S. Point of entrance	●	76	13	1817
45 | 8 | 1852		Marshall Cove, or Port Williams One fix. br. (or green) lt.	44 56.8 65 16.	Appears green within four miles	..	..	5	1859
58 | 10 | 1815		Margaretville One fixed br. (or red) lt.	45 3. 65 4.	Appears red within four miles ..	..	..	5	1859
115 | 20 | 1758		BLACK ROCK POINT One fixed bright light	45 10.8 64 48.	White tower, on S. Shore .....	..	45	12	1848
90 | 14 | 1832 66 | 8 |		HORTON One fixed bright light	45 6.3 64 2.	White tower, on the Bluff ....	..	95	20	1851
70 | 13 | 1855		BASON OF MINES One fixed bright light	45 18.3 63 46.9	White tower, on Burnt Coat Head .....	..	75	13	1859
44 | 10 | 1851		Parsborough One fixed bright light	45 23. 64 8.	White tower, on Partridge Id., on W. side of River .....	..	30	9	1852
80 | 16 | 1812		APPLE RIVER Two fixed bright lts.	45 26. 64 50.	White tower, on Cape Capstan. Horizontal lights, 24 ft. apart	..	40	10	1848
30 7 1855		GRINDSTONE ISLAND One fixed bright light	45 43.2 64 37.4	White tower, on W. part of Island	60	12	1859

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Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
CAPE ENRAGÉ One fixed bright light	45 36. 64 46.7	Square white tower, on the Cape	●	151	15	1840
QUACO One rev. br. lt., 20 secs.	45 19.6 65 31.9	Tower, red and white horizontal bands, on Rock off the Head	..	70	15	1848
ST. JOHN'S HARB.						
PARTIDOR ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	45 14. 66 3.5	Tower, striped vertically red and white. Steam whistle every min. in fogs. Bell buoy near	●	119	20	1832
Beacon Tower One fixed bright light	.....	Striped vertically, white and red	●	35	10	1828
LEPREAU Two fixed bright lights	45 3.8 66 27.1	Tower, striped horizontally, red and white lts. vert., 28 ft. apart	..	81 53	15	1831
CAMPOBELLO ID. One fixed bright light	44 57.7 66 53.9	Tower, white, with red cross, on N. Point	●	64	15	1829
PORT ST. ANDREW One fixed bright light	45 4.2 67 4.	N. Point of entrance .....	..	35	10	1833
GREAT MANAN ID. One fixed bright light	44 45.7 66 44.	Swallow's Tail, N.E. part, build- ing, 1881 .....	..	148	17	....
MACHIAS ISLANDS Two fixed bright lights	44 30. 67 5.5	On E. Id. Gun in fogs. Lts. E.S.E. and W.N.W., 55 yards apart	..	58 54	15	1832
GANNET ROCK One rev. light, 20 secs.	44 30.7 66 46.8	Tower, half blk. half wh., vertic., on S. part. Flash every 20 secs.	..	66	12	1831

above H. W. Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
51 | 15 | 1840		WEST QUODDY HEAD One fixed bright lt.	44 49. 66 57.	Near East Port, S. side. Fog bell	3a	133	17 | 1806	
70 | 15 | 1848		LITTLE RIVER One fixed and flash lt.	44 39.4 67 10.6	On Island, at entrance. Flash every 1½ min.	5d	40	12 | 1855	
19 | 20 | 1832		Round Island .....	.....	In Machias Bay. Proposed (1861)	..	..	.. | ....
35 | 10 | 1828		LIBBY ISLAND One fixed bright light	44 34.1 67 21.2	In Machias Bay. Grey tower, 35 feet high. Fog bell	4a	52	13 | 1856	
81 | 15 | 1831		MOOSE PEAK One rev. br. lt., 30 s.	44 28.9 67 31.7	White tower, 40 feet high, on Mistake Island	2b	65	14 | 1856	
64 | 15 | 1829		NASHES ISLAND One fixed & flash. red lt.	44 28.7 67 44.5	E. side of Pleasant River	4d	47	12 | 1858	
35 | 10 | 1833		NARRAGUAGUS One fixed bright light	44 29.4 67 49.5	Red tower, 29 feet high, on S.E. Point of Pond Island	5a	45	12 | 1856	
148 | 17 | ....		PETIT MANAN One fixed and flash. lt.	44 22. 67 52.	Grey tower, 109 feet high, on S. end of Island	2d	125	17 | 1855	
58 | 15 | 1832		WINTER HARBOUR One fixed bright light	44 21.8 68 5.6	On S. Point of Mark Island. Frenchman Bay	5a	37	11 | 1856	
66 | 12 | 1831		MOUNT DESERT One fixed bright light	43 59.5 68 4.7	Grey tower, 60 feet high, on the Rock. Fog bell	3a	75	14 | 1857	
		BAKER'S ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	44 15.7 68 14.2	Off Mount Desert Id., French- man's Bay. Flash every 1½ m.	4d	105	17 | 1855	
		BEAR ISLAND One fixed bright light	44 19. 68 17.5	Cranberry Islands	5a	97	15 | 1856	
		BASS HARBOUR HEAD One fixed and flash. red light	44 16.5 68 23.6	E. side .....	..	56	13 | 1858	
		Spoon Island	.....	Isle au Haut Bay. Building, 1861	..	..	.. | ....
		PENOBSCOT BAY						
		FLY, OF GREEN ID. One fixed bright lt.	44 15.8 68 27.7	Edgemoggin Reach. On S.E. Point.....	4a	26	9 | 1856	
		SADDLEBACK LEDGE One fixed bright lt.	41 1.8 68 43.8	S.W. end of Isle au Haut Island	5a	51	13 | 1856	
		HERON NECK One fixed and flash. red light	44 2.2 68 51.	S. Point of Green Island	5d	92	10 | 1853	
		Widow Island	.....	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	.. | ....
		DEER ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	44 9.2 68 41.5	Mark Island, Isle au Haut Bay	4a	52	12 | 1857	
		EAGLE ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	44 13.2 68 45.	On Point of Island, Isle au Haut Bay	4a	106	16 | 1837	
		Pumpkin Island One fixed bright lt.	44 19. 68 45.	Guide to Buck Harbour	5a	27	9 | 1854	

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
PENOBSCOT BAY						
MATINIOUS ROCK Two fixed br. lts.	43 51.3 68 48.	N.N.W. and S.S.E., 60 yards apart. Fog bell	3a	85 90	15	1857
WHITEHEAD ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	44 0.3 69 6.	Fog bell	3a	70	13	1856
OWL'S HEAD One fixed bright lt.	44 6.2 69 1.	W. entrance. Fog bell	4a	100	16	1856
BROWN'S HEAD One fixed bright lt.	44 6.5 68 54.	S. Head of Fox Island	5a	39	12	1856
NEGRO ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	44 11.7 69 0.4	S. side of entrance to Camden Harbour	4a	52	12	1856
GRINDEL'S POINT One fixed bright lt.	44 16. 68 53.3	N. side of Gilkey Harbour, Long Island	5a	39	11	1856
DICE'S HEAD One fixed bright lt.	44 23.4 68 48.3	Near Castine, W. side of en- trance	4a	130	17	1858
FORT POINT One fixed bright lt.	44 28.3 68 48.7	Entrance of Penobscot River ..	4a	103	16	1857
TENANT HARBOUR One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	43 58.7 69 10.7	N.E. side of S. Island	5a	66	13	1857
MARSHALL'S POINT One fixed bright light	43 55.6 69 14.7	Entrance to Herring-gut Harb.	5a	31	10	1857
MANHEIGIN ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	43 46.3 69 18.4	Fog bell, on Manana Island....	2a	175	19	1856
FRANKLIN ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	43 55. 69 23.3	N. end of Island, W. of entrance to St. George's River	4d	54	12	1855
PENMAQUID POINT One fixed bright light	43 50.4 69 28.5	S.W. entrance to Bristol Bay ..	4a	75	14	1857
BURNT ISLAND One fixed br. light	43 49. 69 37.1	W. side of Townsend Harbour..	4a	61	13	1858
HENDRICK'S HEAD One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	43 51.2 69 40.5	E. side of Sheepscot River	4b	40	12	1851
POND ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 44.1 69 46.	W. entrance of Kennebec River. Fog bell	5a	54	13	1855
SEGUIN ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 42.4 69 45.2	Off Kennebec River. Fog bell	1a	180	20	1857
PORTLAND, or CASCO BAY						
C. ELIZABETH One rev. br. lt., 1 m. One fixed br. light	43 33.9 70 11.7	300 yards apart. Fog bell	2b ..	143 143	17	1858
PORTLAND HARBOUR One fixed br. light	43 37.4 70 12.6	On the Head, S. side. Fog bell	4a	81	14	1855
Breakwater	.....	Red light on N.E. part	6a	23	8	1855
WOOD ISLAND One rev. red lt., 1 min.	43 27.4 70 19.4	Near Saco Harbour	4b	62	13	1858

50 | 15 | 1857
70 | 13 | 1856
00 | 16 | 1856
39 | 12 | 1856
52 | 12 | 1856
39 | 11 | 1856
130 | 17 | 1858
103 | 16 | 1857
66 | 13 | 1857
31 | 10 | 1857
175 | 19 | 1856
54 | 12 | 1855
75 | 14 | 1857
61 | 13 | 1858
40 | 12 | 1851
54 | 13 | 1855
180 | 20 | 1857
143 | 17 | 1858
81 | 14 | 1855
23 | 8 | 1855
62 | 13 | 1858

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
GOAT ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 20. 70 28.2	N. side; Mouth of Cape Por- poise Harbour	5a	38	11	1833 1857
BOON ISLAND One fixed bright light	43 7.3 70 28.7	W. part; off York Harbour....	2a	133	17	1812 1854
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
WHALE'S BACK One fixed and flash lt.	43 3.5 70 42.1	N.E. side of Portsmouth Har- bour. Flash every 1½ min. ..	4d	58	12	1829 1855
PORTSMOUTH One fixed bright light	43 4.2 70 42.8	S.W. side of Inner entrance of Harbour	4a	70	14	1804 1854
WHITE ISLAND One rev. br. lt., ½ min.	42 58. 70 38.2	S.W. Id. of Isle of Shoals.....	2b	87	15	1821 1858
MASSACHUSETTS.						
NEWBURY PORT Two fixed bright lts.	42 48.4 70 49.3	S. side of entrance to Port, Mer- rimack River, 167 yds. apart	5a	54	13	1809 1857
IPSWICH HARBOUR One fixed & flash lt., & One fixed bright light	42 41.1 70 46.2	Flash every 1½ min. Lts. E. ½ S., and W. ½ N., 173 yds. apart	5d 6a	40 20	12	1837 1856
Wigwam Point One fixed bright light	42 39.7 70 41.2	E. of entrance to Annisquam Harbour	5a	50	12	1801 1857
STRAITSMOUTH HARBOUR One fixed bright light	42 39.7 70 35.5	On Island, N. of Cape Ann	6a	33	11	1850 1857
CAPE ANN Two fixed bright lights	42 38.3 70 34.6	On Thatcher's Id., N. by E. ¾ E., & S. by W. ¾ W., 298 yds. apart	.. ..	98 98	16 16	1841 1849
GLOUCESTER HARBOUR One fixed bright light	42 34.6 70 40.1	On the Point, E. side. Fog bell	4a	60	13	1837 1857
TEN POUND ISLAND One fixed bright light	42 36.1 70 40.2	Gloucester, or Cape Ann Har- bour	6a	49	12	1831 1856
BAKER'S ISLAND Two fixed bright lights	42 32.2 70 47.5	S. side of N.E. entrance to Salem Harb. 13 yds. apart. Fog bell	4a	87 64	15 13	1797 1857
MARBLEHEAD HARBOUR One fixed bright light	42 30.3 70 51.1	S. side of entrance	6a	43	12	1835 1856
Egg Rock One fixed red light	42 26. 70 54.1	Off Nahant	5a	87	8	1856
BOSTON BAY						
OUTER MINOTS LEDGE One fixed br. lt.	42 16.1 70 45.8	Grey granite tower, on Cohasset Rocks	2a	84	14	1860
BREWSTER ID. One flash. br. lt., ½ m.	42 19.6 70 53.7	N. entrance of Harbour	2c	90	15	1784 1859
W. end of Spit	.....	One fixed red light	6a	35	7	1856
LONG ISLAND HD. One fixed bright light	42 19.8 70 57.7	N.E. end of Island	4a	80	15	1819 1855

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
SCITUATE One fixed bright light	42 12.2 70 43.2	On Cedar Point, N. of entrance	4a	49	12	1812 1855
CAPE COD BAY						
PLYMOUTH Two fixed bright lts.	42 0.2 70 36.3	Gurnet Point, N. side of Harb. N.W. and S.E., 10 yds. apart	6a	93	15	1769 1856
RACE POINT One fixed & flash. lt.	42 3.7 70 14.8	N.W. Point of Cape Cod. Flash every 1½ min. Fog bell	4d	35	11	1816 1855
LONG POINT One fixed bright lt.	42 1.9 70 10.3	On Shoal, S.W. entrance to Provincetown Harbour	5a	28	11	1826 1856
Mayo's Beach One fixed bright lt.	41 55.8 70 2.2	Head of Wellfleet Bay	6a	26	6	1838 1856
BILLINGSGATE ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	41 51.6 70 4.9	N. side of entrance to Well- fleet	4a	40	12	1822 1858
SANDY NECK One fixed bright lt.	41 43.3 70 17.1	W. side of entrance to Barn- stable	4a	33	11	1836 1857
CAPE COD HIGH- LANDS One fixed bright light	42 2.3 70 3.9	Cape Truro	1a	195	20	1797 1857
NAUSET BEACH Three fixed bright lts.	41 51.6 69 57.3	At Eastham, E. of Cape Cod; N. and S., 50 yds. apart	6a	93	10	1837 1856
CHATHAM HARB. Two fixed bright lights	41 40.3 69 57.2	W. Side; N. and S., 23 yards apart	4a	70	14	1808 1857
MONOMOY POINT One fixed bright light	41 33.6 69 59.8	Cape Malabar, S. end of Cape Cod	4a	33	11	1823 1857
POLLOCK RIP LT. VESS.	.....	One fixed br. lt., off Chatham ..	●	45	12	1849
SHOVELFUL LIGHT VESS. One fixed bright light	41 34. 69 57.6	2½ miles S.S.W. ¼ W., from Monomoy Point	●	40	11	1852
HANDKERCHIEF LT. VESS. One fixed bright light	.....	In 5½ fms., 1½ min. from S. part of Shoal	●	40	10	1855
Bass River One fixed bright light	41 39.1 70 8.3	N. of Vineyard Sound	5a	40	8	1854
BISHOP AND CLERKS SHOAL One rev. br. lt., ½ m.	41 34.3 70 15.9	N. part. Fog bell	4b	59	14	1858
SUCCESSSET SHOAL LT. VESSEL One fixed bright lt.	.....	In 6 fms. Between Successset and Eldridge Shoals. Fog bell and horn	●	40	10	1854
NANTUCKET One fixed bright light	41 23.4 70 3.	White tower, on N.E. Point of Island	3a	70	14	1769 1857
SANKATY HEAD One fixed and flash. light	41 17. 69 58.2	Tower, wh., red, wh., on E. part of Nantucket Island. Flash of 10 secs. every min.	2d	150	20	1849
SOUTH SHOAL LT. VESSEL Two fixed bright lts.	40 56.5 69 52.5	In 14 fms. 2 miles S. of Shoal. Fog bell, horn, and gun	●	44	12	1856

above sea level.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
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Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
VINEYARD SOUND						
GAYHEAD One flash. br. light	41 20.9 70 50.4	W. Point, Martha's Vineyard Sound. Flash every 10 secs.	1c	170	20	1856
Hyannis Harbour One fixed bright lt.	41 38. 70 18.6	Inside the Harbour	6a	36	8	1856
Tuckanuck Shoal Lt. Vessel One fixed bright lt.	41 26.7 70 17.1	In 8 fms. On Cross Rip, N.W. of Nantucket. Fog bell, and horn	●	39	7	1828 1855
Nantucket Cliff Two fixed bright lts.	.....	On the Beach, N.W. of Harb., N.W. and S.E., 100 yds. apart	..	8 10	4	1838 1856
BRANT One fixed bright lt.	41 17.4 70 5.8	Red tower, on the Point	4a	46	11	1794 1856
Nantucket Harbour One fixed bright lt.	41 16.4 70 5.	From a window, on S.E. side ..	..	24	5	1820 1856
CAPE POGE One fixed bright lt.	41 25.2 70 27.3	N.E. Point of Martha's Vine- yard Sound	4a	55	13	1801 1857
EDGARTOWN One fixed bright lt.	41 23.4 70 30.4	W. side of entrance to Har- bour	4a	37	12	1828 1856
HOLMES HOLE One fixed bright lt.	41 28.9 70 36.4	W. Chop of Harbour	4a	60	13	1817 1857
NORISQUE POINT One fixed br. light	41 30.9 70 40.5	E.S.E. of entrance to Wood's Hole Harbour	5a	80	13	1828 1856
TARPAULIN COVE One fixed br. light	41 28.1 70 45.7	W. side.....	5a	80	13	1817 1856
VINEYARD SOUND LT. VESSEL Two fixed br. lts.	41 22. 70 57.6	In 13½ fathoms, near Sow and Pigs Rocks	●	34 23	9	1847 1855
BUZZARD'S BAY						
CUTTYHUNK One fixed bright lt.	41 24.8 70 57.3	S.W. Point of Island	5a	42	12	1822 1857
DUMPLING ROCK One fixed bright lt.	41 32.3 70 55.5	Off Round Hill	5a	42	12	1828 1857
CLARK'S POINT One fixed bright lt.	41 35.5 70 54.3	W. side of entrance to New Bed- ford Harbour	5a	57	12	1800 1856
Palmer's Island One fixed bright lt.	41 37.6 70 54.8	N.E. end, in New Bedford	5a	32	9	1849 1856
NED'S POINT One fixed br. light	41 39. 70 48.	N. side of Mattapoisett Har- bour	6a	43	11	1849 1856
BIRD ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1½ m.	41 40.1 70 43.3	E. side of entrance to Sippican Harbour	5b	35	10	1819 1857
WING'S NECK One fixed bright lt.	.....	Head of Buzzard's Bay, in Sand- wich	5a	44	10	1849 1856
Point of Rocks	.....	Building (1861) on W. side of entrance to Westport Harb...	..	..	..	....

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
RHODE ISLAND.						
BRENTON'S REEF LIGHT VESSEL Two fixed bright lts.	.....	In 13 fms., E. side of entrance to Newport	●	50 40	12	1853
BEAVER TAIL One fixed bright light	41 26.9 71 24.3	S. Pt. of Connecticut Id., en- trance to Newport Harbour ..	3a	96	15	1793 1856
LIME ROCK One fixed bright light	.....	S. side of Newport Harbour....	6a	30	11	1854
NARRAGANSETT BAY						
GOAT ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	41 29.6 71 19.9	On Breakwater, Newport Har- bour	4a	33	11	1823 1857
DUTCH ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	41 29.8 71 24.5	S. end	4a	56	14	1826 1857
POPLAR POINT One fixed bright lt.	41 34.2 71 26.5	Near Wickford	5a	51	12	1831 1856
PRUDENCE ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	41 36.4 71 18.3	East side, on Sandy Point.....	5a	30	10	1852
Bristol Ferry One fixed bright lt.	41 38.7 71 15.	N. side of entrance to Mount Hope Bay	6a	35	10	1855
WARWICK One fixed bright lt.	41 40. 71 22.9	S. end of Neck	4a	54	14	1826 1856
NAYAT POINT One fixed bright lt.	41 43.5 71 20.5	Entrance to Providence River ..	4a	31	12	1828 1856
POINT JUDITH One rev. lt., 15 secs.	41 21.5 71 29.2	S. extremity of Narragansett Shore	4a	67	14	1810 1857
BLOCK ISLAND One fixed bright light	41 13.4 71 34.8	N. Point of entrance to Long Island Sound	4a	65	14	1829 1857
WATCH HILL One fixed bright light	41 18.2 71 51.8	3 miles S.E. of Stonington	4a	62	14	1808 1857
CONNECTICUT.						
LONG ISLAND SOUND						
STONINGTON One fixed bright lt.	41 19.6 71 54.6	E. side of entrance	6a	50	12	1823 1855
EEL GRASS LT. VESSEL One fixed bright lt.	41 18.4 71 57.3	On the Shoal	●	32	10	1835 1857
MORGAN POINT One fixed bright lt.	41 18.9 71 59.7	N. side of Fisher's Island Sound	6a	44	11	1831 1855
N. DUMPLING ISLAND One fixed red light	41 16. 72 3.6	Fisher's Island Sound. Fog bell	6a	70	12	1868 1855
NEW LONDON One fixed bright lt.	41 19. 72 5.7	W. side of entrance to River Thames. Fog whistle	4a	86	14	1800 1857
BARTLET'S REEF LT. VS. Two fixed bright lts.	41 16. 72 11.6	On Reef, off New London.....	●	28 35	10	1846 1857

Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
LONG ISLAND SOUND								
12	1853	LITTLE GULL ID. One fixed bright lt.	41 12.3 72 6.7	S. side of Long Island Sound. Fog bell	3a	74	13	1806 1857
		Gardiner's Island	.....	Fixed bright light, on N. Point	6a	29	6	1855
15	1793 1856	PLUM ISLAND One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	41 10.4 72 13.6	W. end; N.E. extremity of Long Island	4a	63	12	1827 1856
11	1854	Cedar Island One fixed bright lt.	41 2.4 72 15.9	Sag Harbour, Long Island	6a	34	10	1839 1856
11	1823 1857	SAYBROOK POINT One fixed bright lt.	41 16.3 72 21.5	W. side of Mouth of Connecticut River	4a	80	13	1803 1857
14	1826 1857	Calves' Island One fixed bright lt.	.....	2 miles below Essex Town, E. side	6a	..	3	1856
12	1831 1855	Brockways Reach	.....	Fixed br. lt., 2m. above Essex Tn.	6a	..	3	1856
		Devil's Wharf	.....	Fixed br. lt., 4m. above Essex Tn.	6a	..	3	1856
10	1852	CORNFIELD PT. LT. VES. One fixed bright lt.	41 13.5 72 23.4	In 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fms., on middle of S. side of Long Sand Shoal	●	40	10	1856
35	1855	HORTON'S POINT One fixed bright lt.	41 5. 72 27.3	On the Point	3a	110	18	1857
54	1826 1856	FAULKNER ID. One fixed & flash. lt.	41 12.7 72 39.5	Off Guilford Harbour. Flash every 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	4d	98	15	1801 1856
31	1828 1856	NEW HAVEN HAR. One fixed bright lt.	41 15.9 72 54.5	On Five Mile Point, E. side of entrance	4a	93	15	1805 1855
67	1810 1857	STRATFORD POINT One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	41 9.1 73 6.5	W. entrance to River.....	4b	53	12	1821 1857
65	1829 1857	STRATFORD PT. LT. VES. Two fixed bright lts.	41 4. 73 4.6	In 11 fms., on Middle Ground ..	●	32 40	10	1837 1855
62	1808 1857	Bridgeport One fixed red light	41 10.5 73 11.7	2 miles S.W. by W. of town....	6a	23	6	1851 1854
		OLD FIELD POINT One fixed bright lt.	40 58.6 73 7.4	S. side of Long Island Sound ..	4a	67	13	1823 1855
50	1823 1855	BLACK ROCK HARB. One fixed bright lt.	41 8.5 73 13.2	On Fairweather Island	5a	52	12	1808 1854
32	1835 1857	EATON'S NECK One fixed bright lt.	40 57.2 73 24.3	E. side of entrance to Huntington Bay	3a	138	17	1798 1857
44	1831 1855	LLOYD'S HARBOUR One fixed bright lt.	40 54.8 73 26.2	N. side	5a	48	10	1857
70	1868 1855	NORWALK ISLAND One rev. red and br. lt., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	41 2.9 73 25.4	W. end; at W. entrance of Norwalk River	4b	40	11	1826 1857
86	1800 1857	GREAT CAPTAIN ID. One fixed bright lt.	40 58.9 73 37.7	Near Greenwich Point	4a	62	12	1829 1858
28 35	1846 1857	EXECUTION ROCKS One fixed bright lt.	40 52. 73 44.5	Off Sands Point. Fog bell	4a	54	12	1848 1856

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
LONG ISLAND SOUND						
SANDS POINT One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	40 51.9 73 44.1	E. entrance to Cow Bay	4b	53	15	1809 1856
Tinoco's Neck One fixed bright lt.	40 48.3 73 47.6	S.E. Point; at N.W. of entrance to East River	6a	66	10	1826 1855
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY						
MONTAUK POINT One fixed and flash. lt.	41 4.2 71 51.7	E. end of Long Island. Flash every 2 min.	1d	160	20	1795 1860
GREAT WEST, or SHINNECOCK, BAY One fixed bright lt.	40 51. 73 30.	N. side; tower, 150 ft. high, on Pondquogue Point	1a	160	20	1857
FIRE ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	40 37.9 73 13.3	S. side of Long Island. Yellow tower, 150 feet high	1b	166	22	1826 1858
NEW YORK BAY						
SANDY HOOK Lt. V. Two fixed bright lts.	40 28. 73 52.	6 miles from Sandy Hook and Navesink lights	●	45	10	1823 1854
HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK One fixed br. lt., and One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	40 23.7 73 59.4	S. of Sandy Hook, 100 yards apart	1 2b	248	21	1828 1840
SANDY HOOK Three fixed br. lts.	40 27.6 74 0.4	S. entrance to New York Harb. E. lt. is N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and W. lt. N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ m., from main lt.	3a 5a 6a	90 35 35	15 10 10	1762 1857
MAIN CHANNEL Two fixed bright lts.	40 25.2 74 4.	One near the Beach, the other on Chapel Hill, half mile apart ..	2a 3a	60 224	12	1856
GEDNEY'S CHANNEL Two fixed bright lts.	40 27. 74 8.2	Near Point Comfort	2a 3a	40 76	12 14	1856
SWASH CHANNEL Two fixed bright lts.	40 33.7 74 6.6	On Staten Id.; near Elm Tree Station, and New Dorp	2a 3a	59 189	14	1856
PRINCES BAY One fixed & flash lt.	40 30.4 74 13.	S.E. end of Staten Id. Flash every 2 min.	3d	106	16	1828 1857
FORT TOMPKINS One fixed bright lt.	40 35.9 74 4.4	On Staten Island, W. side of Narrows	4a	89	15	1839 1855
ROBBINS REEF One fixed bright lt.	40 39.4 74 4.2	N.W. part of New York Har- bour. Fog bell	4a	66	13	1839 1855
NEWARK BAY						
BERGEN POINT One fixed bright lt.	.....	On a Reef, at entrance to Newark Bay. Fog bell	6a	40	10	1849 1853
Corner Stake	.....	Fixed br. lt., opposite Eliz. Port	6a	..	..	1857
Passaic River	.....	Fixed br. lt., at Mouth of River	6a	40	10	1849
Elbow	.....	Fixed br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Passaic Lt.	6a	..	..	1854

Name and Character of Light	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Direction of Beacon above H. W.	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
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NEW JERSEY.

BARNEGAT SHOALS	39 45.8	Red and white tower, 150 feet	1b	165	22	1831
One rev. br. lt., 10 secs.	74 6.7	high; S. side of Inlet.....				1858

ABSECOM	39 22.	Tower, 150 feet high, on S. side	1a	167	22	1850
One fixed bright light	74 25.6	of Inlet.....				

CAPE MAY LT. VES.	38 53.5	In 12 fathoms, on Five-Fathom	•	45	10	1830
Two fixed bright lts.	74 39.5	Bank, 16 miles from C. May..		40		1855

CAPE MAY	38 55.8	N. side Delaware Bay. (A tower,	1d	84	14	1823
One fixed and flash. br.	74 57.8	150 ft. high, with 1a rev. br. lt.				1858
light, 1½ min.		1 m., is to replace the present)				

CAPE HENLOPEN	38 46.6	S. side Delaware Bay. Lower lt.	1a	180	20	1792
Two fixed bright lights	75 5.4	¾ mile N.W. of Higher	4a	33	10	1855

DELAWARE BAY AND RIVER

BREAKWATER	38 47.9	Flash every 45 secs. Fog bell	4d	47	10	1819
One fixed & flash. lt.	75 6.1					1855

BRANDYWINE SHOAL	38 59.	Iron screw pile tower. Fog	3a	46	13	1850
One fixed bright lt.	75 7.3	bell				1857

Maurice River	Fixed br. lt., S.W. of Haystack Id.	6a	45	10	1840
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EGG ISLAND	39 10.5	N. side of Bay.....	5a	45	11	1837
One fixed bright lt.	75 8.6					1856

UPPER MIDDLE SHOAL, or CROSS LEDGE, LT. VESSEL	One fixed br. lt., W. side of main Ship Channel. Fog bell and horn	•	39	9	1845 1854
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MAHON RIVER	39 10.3	S. side of Bay	5a	30	9	1831
One fixed bright lt.	75 23.7					1855

COHANZEY	39 20.3	W. side of Creek, N. side of	5a	46	11	1838
One fixed bright lt.	75 21.7	Bay				1855

BOMBAY HOOK	39 21.8	N.W. end	4a	46	11	1831
One fixed bright lt.	75 30.9					1855

REEDY ISLAND	39 80.	S. Point. Fog bell	4a	55	12	1839
One fixed bright lt.	75 34.4					1855

CHRISTIANA RIVER	39 43.3	At Wilmington, N. side.....	4a	48	11	1835
One fixed bright lt.	75 31.4					1855

Fort Mifflin	Fixed br. lt., on Pier. Fog bell	6a	28	7	1849
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VIRGINIA

FENWICK ISLAND	38 27.	White brick tower, fixed lt., with	3d	86	15	1858
One fixed and flash. lt.	75 4.1	flash every 2 min.				

ASSATEAGUE ID.	37 54.6	Between Chesapeake and Dela-	3a	80	14	1833
One fixed bright light	75 21.7	ware Bays, 2 m. from S.W. Pt.				1856

HOG ISLAND	37 23.3	W. Point	4a	60	13	1852
One fixed bright light	75 42.2					1855

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
CHESAPEAKE BAY						
CAPE CHARLES One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	37 7.8 75 52.8	N.E. of Smith Id., N. entrance. (A new tower, 150 ft. high, building.)	1b	69	14	1827 1858
CAPE HENRY One fixed br. light	56 55.5 76 0.8	S. side of entrance	2a	129	17	1791 1857
HAMPTON ROADS WILLOUGHBY SPIT Lt. VESSEL Two fixed br. lts.	.....	S. of entrance to Hampton Roads	●	48 35	11	1847 1857
OLD PT. COMFORT Two fixed br. lts.	37 0. 76 18.7	One on N. side of entrance to James' River; the other on S.W. Point	4a 6a	48 21	11 5	1802 1855
CRANEY ISLAND SHOAL One fixed bright lt.	.....	W. side of entrance to Elizabeth River, near Norfolk. Fog bell and horn	5a	52	12	1820 1859
Naval Hospital	.....	Fixed bright light, on the Wharf	6a	..	6	1857
JAMES RIVER						
White Shoal	.....	Fixed br. lt., below Sandy Point	6a	27	9	1854
Point of Shoals	.....	Fixed bright light, on the Shoal	6a	27	9	1854
Deep Water Shoals	Fixed bright light, on the Shoal	6a	27	9	1854
Jordan's Point	Fixed bright light	6a	35	10	1854
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CHERRYSTONE INLET One fixed bright lt.	37 15.5 76 3.	W. side of entrance	4a	36	10	1859
BACK RIVER One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	37 5. 76 21.	S. side of entrance	4b	35	10	1829 1854
York Spit Lt. Vessel	.....	Fixed br. lt., in 4 fms., off Spit	●	40	9	1855
NEW POINT COMFORT One fixed bright lt.	37 18. 76 17.1	N. side of Mobjack Bay	4a	60	13	1804 1855
WOLPTRAP SHOALS LT. VESSEL Two fixed br. lts.	.....	E. side of Shoal, between York and Rappahannock Rivers ..	●	30 38	10	1821 1854
Stingray Point One fixed bright lt.	37 33.6 76 14.7	S. side of Rappahannock River	6a	36	7	1859
WINDMILL PT. LT. VES. One fixed bright lt.	.....	S.E. part of Shoal, N. side of Rappahannock River	●	34	10	1834 1854
WATTS ISLAND One fixed & flash lt.	37 46.9 75 53.8	S. end; E. entrance to Tangier Sound	5d	46	12	1833 1857
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MARYLAND.						
JANE ISLAND LT. VES. One fixed bright lt.	Off end of Bar, Tangier Sound..	●	30	10	1853

, &c.

Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
CHESAPEAKE BAY AND RIVERS								
14	1827 1858	SMITH PT. LIGHT VES. Two fixed bright lts.	.....	S. E. entrance of Potomac River	●	35 39	10	1821 1857
17	1791 1857	FOG POINT One fixed bright lt.	38 2.7 75 2.8	Smith Island, entrance of Potomac River	5a	30	10	1827 1855
11	1847 1857	CLAY ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	38 13.9 75 58.1	Entrance of Nanticoke River ..	6a	36	10	1832 1855
		LOOKOUT POINT One fixed bright lt.	38 2.3 76 19.6	N. side of entrance to Potomac River	4a	37	10	1831 1857
11 5	1802 1855	HOOPER'S STRAITS LT. VESSEL One fixed br. lt.	.....	S. of Hooper's Island.....	●	34	10	1827 1856
12	1820 1859	COVE POINT One fixed & flash. lt.	38 23.1 76 23.2	4 miles N. of Patuxent River. Flash every 1½ min.	4d	46	11	1828 1857
6	1857	SHARP ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	38 37.7 76 22.5	N. Point; entrance of Choptank River.....	5a	41	10	1838 1855
7 9	1854	THOMAS POINT One fixed bright lt.	38 54.4 76 27.6	4 miles S. of entrance to Annapolis	4a	63	12	1825 1857
27 9	1854	GREENBURY POINT One fixed bright lt.	38 58.5 76 26.9	N. side of Annapolis Harbour ..	6a	50	11	1848 1855
27 9 35	1854 1854	SANDY POINT One fixed & flash. lt.	.....	Flash every 1½ min. Appears as fixed lt. only within 10 miles	5d	50	12	1858
PATAPSCO RIVER								
36	10	SEVEN FOOT KNOLL One fixed br. light	39 9.3 76 23.9	Entrance to Patapsco River	4a	43	11	1855
35	10	NORTH POINT Two fixed br. lts.	39 11.6 76 26.2	N. side of entrance.....	6a	33 42	10 11	1824 1856
40	9	FORT CARROLL One fixed br. light	39 11.8 76 26.6	On the Fort. Fog bell.....	3a	37	10	1854
30	13	LAZARETTO POINT One fixed br. light	39 15.6 76 34.6	N side of Baltimore Harbour ..	4a	35	10	1831 1855
30 38	1821 1854	POOLE ISLAND One fixed br. light	39 17.4 76 15.7	Off Gunpowder River. Fog bell	4a	35	10	1825 1855
SUSQUEHANNA R.								
36	7	TURKEY POINT One fixed br. light	39 26.9 76 0.2	N. side of entrance to Elk and Susquehanna Rivers.....	4a	65	12	1833 1855
34	10	FISHING BATTERY One fixed br. light	39 29.6 76 4.6	On the Battery	6a	36	10	1853
46	12	HAVRE DE GRACE One fixed br. light	39 32.4 76 4.8	Concord Point, entrance of Susquehanna River	6a	40	10	1825 1857
POTOMAC RIVER								
30	10	PINEY POINT One fixed br. light	38 7.6 76 32.5	E. side, about 14 miles N.W. of Mouth	5a	35	10	1836 1856

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W. Feet	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
POTOMAC RIVER						
BLAKISTONE ISLAND One fixed br. light	38 11.3 76 43.	Entrance of Clement Bay	4a	46	11	1851 1856
Lower Cedar Pt. Lt. Vessel One fixed br. lt.	..... .....	Between Cedar and Yates Points	●	22	8	1825
Upper Cedar Pt. Lt. Vessel One fixed br. lt.	..... .....	Off the Point, opposite Tobacco River	●	28	10	1851 1856
Fort Washington	.....	Fixed bright light, on the Wharf	6a	..	6	1857
JONES POINT One fixed br. light	38 47.5 77 3.2	Near Alexandria	5a	35	10	1855
Bowler Rock Lt. Vessel	.....	Fixed bright light	●	..	5	1835
NORTH CAROLINA						
BODY'S ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1½ min.	35 47.3 75 31.3	1½ mile S. of new Inlet	3b	90	15	1857
CAPE HATTERAS One flash. br. lt., 15 s., and one fixed br. lt.	35 15.2 75 30.5	Flash. light, 2 miles N. of high water; fixed light, 500 yards from Point	1c 6a	150 25	20 6	1798 1857
PAMLICO SOUND						
OCRACOEKE ID. One fixed bright lt.	35 6.5 75 58.5	W. end	4a	75	15	1823 1854
ROYAL SHOAL LT. VES.	.....	One fixed br. lt., on S.W. Point	●	43	11	1826
ROYAL SHOAL	.....	Fixed and flash. lt., on N.W. Pt.	4d	33	11	1857
HARBOUR ID. LT. VES.	.....	Br. lt. on Bar, between Pamlico and Core Sds.	●	34	10	1836
BRANT ID. SHOAL LT. V.	.....	Br. light, S. part of Pamlico Sd.	●	45	11	1851
NEUSE R. LT. VESSEL	.....	Bright light, off Marsh Point ..	●	38	11	1828
PAMLICO POINT One fixed bright lt.	35 19.4 76 31.3	S. side of Pamlico River	5a	37	11	1828 1856
LONG SHOAL LT. VES.	.....	Fixed br. lt., on E. Point. Bell, &c.	●	46	11	1854
ROANOKE MARSHES One fixed bright lt.	.....	Pile lighthouse, between Pamlico and Croatan Sounds. Fog horn	4a	33	11	1825 1857
ROANOKE ID. LT. VES. One fixed bright lt.	..... .....	Between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. Fog bell and horn..	●	31	10	1835 1854
WADE POINT One fixed bright light	.....	White Pile lighthouse, on end of Shoal, W. side of Pasquotank R., Albemarle Sound	5a	31	10	1855
ROANAKE RIVER LT. VES.	.....	Fixed bright lt., near entrance..	●	41	11	1835
CAPE LOOKOUT One fixed bright light	34 37.3 76 30.7	Red tower, 96 feet high, near the end of Cape	1a	156	22	1812 1859

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UNITED STATES.

LIGHTHOUSES.

N. & S. CAROLINA. 129

Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
11	1851 1856	BOGUE BANKS Two fixed bright lts.	34 41.7 76 40.	Beaufort Harbour, near Fort Macon. In one, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart ..	4a 6a	50 30	13 10	1855
8	1825	FRYINGPAN SHOALS LT. V. Two fixed bright lights	33 35. 77 50.	In 10 fathoms, 1 mile from Outer Shoal	●	40	12	1854
10	1851 1856	CAPE FEAR One fixed bright light	33 52.3 77 59.8	White tower, 92 feet high, on Bald Head, E. side of Cape Fear River, 4 m. from Cape ..	3a	107	16	1818 1855
6	1857	FEDERAL POINT One fixed bright-light	33 58.1 77 54.9	N. side of Inlet, N. of entrance of Cape Fear River	4a	46	12	1816 1855
5	10	CAPE FEAR RIVER OAK ISLAND Two fixed bright lts.	33 53.3 78 1.6	3 m. below Wilmington, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., 267 yards apart	5a	37 27	9	1849 1855
5	1835	PRICE'S CREEK Two fixed bright lts.	33 56.1 77 59.2	Entrance of Creek, W. bank of River	6a	25 35	9	1850
15	1857	HORSE-SHOE LT. V. One fixed bright lt.	33 56.3 77 55.4	Between New Inlet and Price's Creek	●	43	16	1851
20	1798 1857	Campbell's, or Big. Id. One fixed bright lt.	34 6.9 77 56.	On S.W. corner	6a	25	9	1849 1855
25	6	Orton's Point One fixed bright lt.	34 3.4 77 56.2	W. Bank of River	6a	25	9	1849 1855
75	15	Upper Jetty Range Two fixed bright lts.	34 12.8 77 56.3	E. side of River, 3 miles below Wilmington, 267 yards apart	6a	42 65	8	1855
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
43	11	GEORGETOWN One fixed bright light	33 13.5 79 6.7	White tower, 82 ft. high, at E. entrance to Pedee River	4a	85	14	1801 1854
33	11	Fort Point	.....	Fixed bright light	5a	34	9	1858
34	10	CAPE ROMAIN One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	33 1.1 79 17.1	Raccoon Key. Striped red and white tower, 150 feet high ..	1b	150	23	1827 1857
45	11	BULL'S BAY One fixed bright light	32 55.7 79 30.5	White brick house, N. end of Island	4a	35	11	1852
37	11	RATTLESNARE SHOALS LT. VESSEL Two fixed bright lts.	32 44.1 79 43.6	In 6 fathoms. Opposite N. end of Sullivan Island. Fog horn and bell	●	44	12	1854
33	11	CHARLESTON Two fixed bright lights	32 41.9 79 52.5	One on Id., W. of Ship Channel; the other in front of main lt.	2a 4a	133 50	20 10	1830 1857
31	10	CHARLESTON HARB. MORRIS ISLAND	.....	Two fixed br. lts., 300 yds. apart	4a	55 40	10	1837
31	10	SULLIVAN Two fixed br. lts.	32 46.9 79 51.3	E. end of Battery on Island	4a	45 50	10	1848 1857
41	11	FORT SUMTER Castle Pinckney	.....	One fixed bright light	5a	57	10	1855
156	22	Battery Beacon	.....	One fixed red light	5a	50	10	1855
				Gas light on E. end of Battery	..	45	..	1857

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
HUNTING ISLAND On rev. br. lt. $\frac{1}{2}$ min., & One fixed bright light	32 24.5 80 24.5	On N. Point; and on W. side of entrance to St. Helena Island	2b 6a	108 39	17 ..	1859
Cambahee Bank Lt. Vess.	.....	Intended, 1861 .....	..	..	..	....
CALIBOGUE LT. VESSEL	.....	Fixed br. lt., in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fms., in Sound	●	30	10	1855

GEORGIA.

MARTIN'S INDUSTRY LT. VESSEL Two fixed bright lts.	32 5.5 80 35.2	15 miles E. of Tybee Light. Fog horn and bell	●	44	12	1839 1855
TYBEE ISLAND Two fixed bright lts.	32 1.3 80 50.5	N.E. end, S. side of entrance to Savannah River; beacon lt. on Pt. of Tybee Id., $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E. of main light	2a 4a	108 62	16 12	1793 1856
SAVANNAH RIVER						
TYBEE KNOLL LT. VES.	.....	Fixed bright light, N. of Id. Bell and horn	●	40	10	1848 1857
Cockspur Island One fixed bright lt.	32 1. 80 52.8	On a Knoll, E. end	5a	25	9	1849 1856
Oyster Beds	.....	Fixed red lt., opp. Cockspur Id.	6a	35	9	1849 1856
Fig Island One fixed bright lt.	32 5. 81 3.6	On E. end, in Savannah River. Fog bell	6a	26	9	1848 1856
The Bay	.....	Gas light, in Savannah city ....	..	77	9	1858
SAPPHO ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt., One fixed bright light	31 21.5 81 24.	Tower, striped red and wh.; flash every 40 secs. S. end of Id.; N. side of Doboy Sound. Fixed light in front of former	4d 5a	74 50	14 11	1820 1854 1858
WOLF ISLAND Two fixed bright lights	31 18.2 81 20.3	Near N. end	6a	25 15	9	1822 1856
ST. SIMON ISLAND One fixed bright light	31 3.8 81 32.5	S. end, on N. side of St. Simon's Sound	3a	80	14	1811 1856
LITTLE CUMBER- LAND ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	30 53.9 81 32.4	S. side of entrance to St. Andrew Sound, and Santilla River ..	3a	70	14	1838 1856

FLORIDA.

AMELIA ISLAND 1. On rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and 1 fixed bright lt. 2. Two fixed bright lts.	30 39.4 81 30.9	1. Rev. lt., with fixed lt. in front of it, on N. end, and S. side of entrance to St. Mary's River. 2. Two fixed lts. on N. side of Id., leading into Fernandina Harbour	3b 6a	104 60 35	17 6 9	1838 1856 1858
ST. JOHN'S RIVER One fixed bright light	30 41.7 81 27.5	S. side of entrance	3a	75	14	1829 1859
Dame's Point Lt. Vessel	.....	Small lt. off Point, St. John's R.	a	..	5	1857

Miles.		Year	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
17	1859		ST. AUGUSTINE One fixed and flash lt.	29 50.8 81 19.2		N. end of Anastasia Id., S. entrance to St. Augustine. Flash every 1½ min.	4d	68	14	1823 1854
10	1855		CAPE CANAVERAL One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	28 27. 80 33.		White tower, 55 feet high, on N.E. part .....	..	65	14	1847
12	1839 1855		JUPITER INLET One fixed & flash. br. lt.	26 55.4 80 5.1		Tower, 10 feet high. Fixed lt., with flash every ½ min.	1d	146	18	1830
12	1839 1855		CAPE FLORIDA One fixed bright light	25 41. 80 3.		White tower, 36 feet high, on S. Point of Key Biscayne	2a	100	18	1825 1856
16	1793 1856		CARYSFORT One rev. br. lt., ½ min.	25 13.3 80 6.2		Dark tower, 112 feet high, on the Reef	1b	106	18	1852 1857
24	1857		DRY BANK One fixed bright light	24 37.6 81 6.7		Red pile lt. ho., 149 ft. high, near Collin Patches and Sombrero Key	1a	144	18	1857
24	1826 1853		SAND KEY One fixed and flash. lt.	24 26.5 81 51.2		Flash every 2 min. Dark tower, 121 ft. high, 7¼ miles S.W. of Key West Lt.	1d	110	18	1826 1853
25	1849 1856		KEY WEST S.W. Point of Island One fixed bright lt.	24 33. 81 49.3		White tower, 50 feet high	3a	50	13	1825 1858
26	1848 1856		N.W. Passage One fixed bright lt.	24 37.1 81 55.2		On iron screw Piles, in 6 feet ..	4a	40	12	1838 1854
77	1858		KEY TORTUGAS LOGGERHEAD KEY One fixed bright lt.	24 37.3 82 55.2		Round tower, 150 feet high, on centre of W. Key	1a	152	20	1858
74	1820 1854 1858		GARDEN, or BUSH KEY One fixed bright lt.	27 37.3 82 53.7		On Jefferson Fort	4a	70	14	1825 1858
25	1822 1856		EGMONT One fixed bright lt.	27 36. 82 45.7		Entrance of Tampa Bay, on the Key	4a	45	12	1848 1857
80	1811 1856		CEDAR KEYS One fixed and flash. lt.	29 5.7 83 4.8		Flash every min. On E. Mound of Seahorse Key	4d	75	15	1854
70	1838 1856		ST. MARK'S HARBOUR One fixed bright light	30 4.4 84 10.6		E. side of entrance	4a	73	14	1829 1856
104	1838 1856 1858		DOG ISLAND One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	29 46. 84 34.7		White tower, 44 ft. high, on E. side of Middle entrance to St. George's Sound	4b	48	13	1838 1856
60	1847 1867		CAPE ST. GEORGE One fixed bright light	29 36.2 84 58.6		White tower, 70 feet high, on the Cape	3a	77	15	1847 1867
75	1847 1858		CAPE ST. BLAS One rev. br. lt., 1½ m.	29 41.7 85 24.6		White tower, 50 feet high, 2 miles from S. Point of Cape ..	3b	96	16	1847 1858
5	1824 1858		PENSACOLA One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	30 19. 87 17.4		White tower, 160 ft. high, on S. side of entrance to Bay, near Barancas	1b	210	21	1824 1858

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
ALABAMA.						
SAND ISLAND	30 11.3	1. Brick tower, 150 ft. high, 3 m.	1a	152	19	1838
1. One fixed br. light	88 2.	S.S.W. of Mobile Pt. 2. Beacon	..	20	9	1858
2. One red and br. fixed light		lts.; red lt. on E. Point, br. lt. on S. Point of Sand Id. Light-house, with red vertical stripe				1854
MOBILE BAY						
MOBILE POINT	30 13.8	1. White tower, 53 feet high, on	4a	58	13	1821
1. One fixed br. lt.	88 0.5	E. side of entrance to Bay.	..	20	9	1858
2. One fixed & flash. red light, and 1 fixed br. light		2. Beacon lights				1854
CHOCTAW POINT	30 40.2	White tower, 43 feet high, a little	4a	45	11	1831
One fixed bright lt.	88 2.	S. of Mobile city				1857
Choctaw Pass	.....	Two small beacon lights .....	..	15	3	1855

MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.**MISSISSIPPI SD.**

ROUND ISLAND	30 17.5	Off Pascagoula Bay	4a	51	12	1833
One fixed br. light	88 34.2					1856
E. PASCAGOULA R.	30 21.	At Pascagoula	5a	..	10	1854
One fixed br. light	88 33.1					
SHIP ISLAND	30 12.9	On W. end	4a	51	13	1853
One fixed br. light	88 57.					
BILOXI	30 23.7	W. entrance to Bay	4a	62	13	1848
One fixed br. light	88 53.2					1856
CAT ISLAND	30 13.9	W. Point	4a	39	12	1831
One fixed br. light	89 8.7					1857
PASS CHRISTIAN	30 18.9	6½ miles N.W. of Cat Island	4a	42	12	1831
One fixed br. light	89 14.	Light				1857
MERRILL SHELL BK.	30 14.3	A pile lighthouse, between Cat	4a	45	11	1860
One fixed br. light	89 13.9	Island and Grand Island				
St. Joseph's Island	.....	Building, 1861 .....	..	..	..	....
PROCTORSVILLE	29 52.2	Lake Borgne	6a	39	10	1850
One fixed br. light	89 39.4					

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN

PLEASANTONS ISLAND	.....	E. entrance of Lake, near Pearl	4a	60	13	1838
One fixed bright lt.		River				1857
RIGOLETS	30 9.4	E. entrance of Lake	5a	30	10	1855
One fixed bright lt.	89 38.1					
BON FOUCA	30 2.3	Near Mouth of Bay on Bon	5a	39	11	1843
One fixed bright lt.	90 2.8	Fouca				1857
PORT PONTCHARTRAIN	.....	Near E. end of Railroad. Flash	5d	35	10	1838
One fixed & flash. lt.		every 1½ min.				1855

Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN								
19	1838	BAYOU ST. JOHN	30 2.	5 miles N. of New Orleans	6a	39	10	1811
9	1858	One fixed bright lt.	90 4.					1855
	1854	New Canal	.....	Fixed bright light, at entrance..	5a	33	10	1838
		Tchefuncta River	.....	Fixed br. lt., near Madisonville	5a	38	11	1837
13	1821	PASS MANCHAC	30 17.8	S. side, between Maurepas and	4a	45	10	1838
9	1858	One fixed bright lt.	90 12.7	Pontchartrain Lakes				1857
	1854	CHANDELEUR ID.	30 3.4	White tower, 50 feet high, on	4a	50	13	1848
		One fixed bright light	88 51.8	N. end				1855
MOUTHS OF MISSISSIPPI								
		PASS A L'OUTRE	29 8.6	Black tower, 69 ft. high, on Middle	3a	77	15	1855
		One fixed bright lt.	89 1.5	Ground Id., N. side of entrance				1858
		GORDON ISLAND	28 59.7	S. Point of Id. South Pass, S.W.	3b	60	13	1831
		One rev. br. lt., 1½ m.	89 7.4	side				1858
		Deer Island	.....	At junction of S.W. and N.E.	6a	..	5	1852
		One fixed bright lt.		Passes				
		SOUTH WEST PASS	28 58.5	White tower, 68 ft. high, on W.	3a	70	15	1831
		One fixed bright lt.	89 21.	side of entrance of River				1855
		TIMEALLIER BAY	29 4.	W. side, Grand Pass	4a	60	13	1855
		One fixed bright light	90 16.5					
		SHIP ISLAND SHOAL	28 55.1	Brown pile lighthouse. Fixed lt.,	2d	110	17	1860
		One fixed and flash. lt.	90 55.9	with flash every ½ min.				
		S.W. REEF	29 25.	On the Reef.....	4a	49	12	1851
		One fixed red light	91 30.					
		SHELL KEYS	29 20.	Pile lighthouse, 81 feet high, on	3a	71	13	1859
		One fixed bright light	91 49.	S. extremity.....				
		SABINE PASS	29 43.9	White tower, 75 feet high, on	3d	85	16	1856
		One fixed and flash. lt.	93 50.3	Brant Point, E. side of River. Flash every 1½ min.				
TEXAS.								
GALVESTON BAY								
		BOLIVAR POINT	29 22.6	Red tower, 89 feet high, N. side	3a	100	16	1852
		One fixed bright lt.	94 45.7	of entrance to Galveston Harb.				1858
		Galveston	.....	2 fixed br. lts., in range of Chan.	6a	..	10	1860
		Galveston Beacons	.....	2 fixed bright lts., in the city ..	6a	44	..	1856
		Half-moon Shoal	.....	Between Pelican Id. and Dollar	6a	35	10	1854
		One fixed bright lt.		Point. Fog bell.....				
		Red Fish Bar	.....	Fixed bright light. Fog bell ..	6a	35	10	1854
		Clopper's Bar	.....	Fixed bright light. Fog bell ..	6a	35	10	1854

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Viable in Miles.	Year established.
MATAGORDA BAY						
MATAGORDA ID.	28 21.	Tower, with bands, 79 feet high,	3b	96	16	1852
One rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	96 23.9	on E. Point				1858
Siluria	.....	Fixed bright light, on N. side ..	6a	33	6	1858
Half-moon Reef	.....	Fixed br. lt., on E. end. Fog horn	6a	40	6	1858
Swash	.....	Fixed br. lt., opp. Alligator Hd.	6a	38	6	1858
ARANSAS PASS						
One fixed bright light	27 53.4 96 56.5	Brown tower, 55 feet high, on Low Island, on N. side	4a	60	13	1858
BRAZOS SANTIAGO						
PADRE ISLAND	26 6.	S. Point, N. side of entrance ..	5a	35	10	1852
One fixed bright lt.	97 12.					
ISABEL POINT	26 4.9	Flash every min. White tower,	3d	82	16	1852
One fixed & flash. lt.	97 11.1	57 feet high, on the Point....				1857
Rio Grande	.....	Building, 1861 .....	..	..	..	....

WEST INDIES.

LIGHTHOUSES. THE BAHAMAS, &c. 135

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
ABACO One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	25 51.5 77 10.7	(British). White and red tower, 85 ft high, on S.E. Point, or Isle in the Wall .....	..	160	16	1848
NASSAU HARBOUR One fixed bright light	25 5.6 77 22.	(British). Stone tower, 58 feet high, on W. Point of Hog Id.	..	68	10	1847
GREAT ISAAC One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	26 2. 79 6.5	(British). Red and white tower, 145 feet high, on Island	●	158	16	1859
GUN KAY One rev. br. lt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.	25 34.6 79 18.8	(British). Tower, 70 feet high, near S. Point .....	..	80	12	1836
KAY SAL BANK One fixed bright light	23 56. 80 28.5	(British). White and red tower, 58 feet high, on N. Elbow Kay	..	96	14	1830
KAY LOBOS One fixed bright light	22 22.8 77 35.8	(British). Red and white iron tower, 150 feet high, on Kay	1a	146	16	1860
TURKS ISLAND One fixed and flash. lt.	21 31. 71 7.7	(British). White tower, 60 feet high, 400 yards from N. end. Flash every $\frac{1}{2}$ min.....	..	103	15	1852
CUBA (Spanish).						
ST. IAGO DE CUBA One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	19 57.5 75 58.8	E. side of Morro Castle	4b	223	20	1842
CRUZ CAPE One fixed bright lt.	19 50.2 77 45.3	Building, 1861	2a	106	15	....
JAGUA, XAGUA, or Cienfuegos HARB. One rev. br. light	22 1.2 80 40.3	Colorado Point, E. of entrance..	3b	81	14	1851
Batabano One fixed br. light	22 41.4 82 18.	Lantern, on a Mast.....	..	31	3	1847
ISLE OF PINES One rev. bright light	21 26. 83 6.	Proposed, 1861, on Cape Pepe ..	2b	111	16	....
SAN ANTONIO One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	21 51.8 85 1.3	Roncali Tower, 117 feet high, on the Cape	2b	107	20	1850
JUSTIAS One fixed & flash. lt.	22 43.3 84 6.5	Proposed, 1861, on the Kay	2d	129	16	....
GOBERNADORA One rev. bright light	23 0. 83 13.2	Proposed, 1861, on the Point ..	2b	111	15	....
HAVANA One fixed & flash. lt.	23 9.3 82 22.1	On Morro Castle, E. entrance. Flash every $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	1d	144	21	1847
Port Santa Cruz	.....	Fixed bright light .....	..	..	7	1858
GUANOS One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	23 9. 81 42.	Proposed, 1861, on the Point ..	3b	92	..	....

Note.—The latitudes and longitudes on the Coast of Cuba are uncertain, probably to a considerable amount.

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established
CARDENAS BAY One fixed & flash. lt. One fixed red & br. lt.	23 14.4 81 7.5	Flash. lt., red flash every $\frac{1}{2}$ min., on Piedras Kay. Fixed red and br. lt. on Anas Kay	4d	66 48	15 9	1857 1846
BAHIA DE CADIZ One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	23 13. 80 30.	Proposed, 1861, iron tower, 169 feet high, on the Kay	1b	175	20	....
Anguila One fixed & flash. lt.	23 29. 79 32.	Proposed, 1861, on S.E. Kay ..	4d	..	8	....
KAY PAREDONE GRANDE One fixed & flash. lt.	22 29.4 78 9.7	Iron tower, 128 feet high, on N. part. Flash every min.	1d	159	20	1859
NUEVITAS HARB. One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	21 39.6 77 10.9	Colon tower, 170 feet high, on Maternillos Point	1b	174	23	1849
LUCREZIA One rev. bright lt.	21 10. 75 38.	Building, 1861, on the Point ..	1b	112	15	....
CAPE MAYSI One fixed bright lt.	20 16. 74 7.	Building, 1861. [There is a tem- porary lt. at 53 ft., vis. 10 m.]	2a	124	15	....

JAMAICA (English).

MORANT POINT One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	17 56. 76 11.2	White tower, 96 feet high.....	..	115	15	1842
PLUM POINT One fixed red or br. lt.	17 55.7 76 47.	Red between W.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. & N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Br. from N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to S.E.	..	68	12	1854
Fort Augusta One fixed red or br. lt.	17 57. 76 53.	Red to E.; bright to S. & W. ..	..	40	..	....
SANTO DOMINGO One fixed bright light	18 28.1 69 52.5	Tower, 100 feet high, on San Jose Fort .....	..	113	9	1853
PUERTO RICO One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	18 29. 66 7.1	Fort San Juan, on the Morro ..	2b	171	20	1846
SANTA CRUZ, or ST. CROIX ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	17 42.7 64 52.7	(Danish). .....	..	..	4	1857
ST. THOMAS One fixed bright light	18 19.4 64 55.1	(Danish). E. entrance, on Moh- lenfels Point .....	..	95	12	1844
SOMBRERO	18 35.8 63 27.7	(British). Proposed, 1861, on the Island .....	..	..	..	....
ST. CHRISTOPHER One fixed bright light	17 18. 62 42.5	(British). On the Beach, at Basse Terre .....	..	37	12	1846
Montserrat	16 43. 62 12.	(British). 2 fixed br. lights for Mail Steamers, on the Beach at Plymouth .....	..	..	..	....
Antigua Two fixed br. lights, & One red light	17 0. 61 45.7	(British). Fixed triangularly, upper lt. red, for Mail Steamers	..	62	8	1848

Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Int. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
15 9	1857 1848	GUADALOUPE (French).						
		Moule de Port One fixed bright lt.	16 23.7 61 21.	[Position uncertain].	..	..	7	1858
20	....	Pointe à Pitre	.....	Lantern, S. of town	..	..	..	....
8	....	Muron Islet	.....	Lantern	..	..	..	....
		Grozier Islet	16 14.1 61 24.7	One fixed bright light	..	..	..	....
20	1859	PETITE TERRE One fixed br. light	16 10.5 61 4.9	Tower, 75 feet high	3a	108	15	....
23	1849	Dominica	15 18. 61 25.	(British). Light on Fort Young flagstaff.	..	..	..	....
15	....	MARTINIQUE One fixed red, & 1 br. lt.	14 36.1 61 4.6	(French). Red lt. on Pointe de Nègres, in Fort. Br. light in Fort Royal, S.W. part	..	62 131	11 6	1855
15	....	St. Lucia Three fixed bright lts.	14 0. 61 5.	(British). 2 lts. on Tapion Bat- tery, S. entr. of Castries Harb.; 1 light on Wharf. For Mail Steamers	..	80	3	1843 1850
15	1842	St. Vincent One fixed bright light	13 13. 61 15.	(British). On Fort Charlotte, for Mail Steamers	..	610	6	1858
12	1854	TRINIDAD One fixed bright light	10 38.7 61 31.9	(British). In Port Espana, on the Jetty	..	50	5	1841
..	....	TOBAGO One fixed bright light	11 10. 60 44.	(British). Scarborough, on Ba- colet, or Red Point	..	128	12	1842
9	1853	BARBADOS (British).						
20	1846	Carlisle Bay One fixed br. or red lt.	13 4. 59 37.2	Bright to S. of E.; red to N. of E.	..	34	5	1855
4	1857	S. POINT One rev. br. lt., 1 m.	13 2.7 59 33.5	Red and white striped tower, 90 feet high	..	145	18	1852
12	1844	GUAYANA.						
..	....	Cayenne One fixed bright light	4 56.2 52 14.8	(French). On Infantry Bar- racks	..	69	8	1850
..	....	SURINAM LIGHT VESSEL One fixed bright light	6 4. 55 9.5	(Dutch). In 4 fathoms, off Bram Point	..	30	7	1858
12	1846	BERBICE HARBOUR LT. VESSEL One fixed bright light	6 19.3 57 22.5	(British). Near E. Point of en- trance	..	..	15	1850
..	....	DEMERARA (British).						
8	1848	LIGHT VESSEL One fixed bright lt.	6 55.5 58 1.5	In 4 fms., 10 miles N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from River entrance	..	..	12	1844
8	1848	E. SIDE One fixed bright lt.	6 49.3 58 11.5	Red and white tower, 100 ft. high, on E. side of River entrance	..	103	14	1829

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
TIERRA FIRME Orinoco River Lt. Vessel	8 37. 60 42.	Sunk in 1869. Not likely to be replaced .....	..	..	..	....
Puerto Cabello	10 29. 58 0.	(Venezuelan). Proposed, 1861	..	..	..	....
Tucacas One fixed bright light	10 47. 68 24.	(Venezuelan). Brava Point ..	..	30	9	....
BUEN AYRE One fixed bright light	12 2.5 68 22.5	(Dutch). Lacre Point, S. Point	●	85	12	....
LITTLE CURAÇOA ISLAND One fixed bright light	11 58. 68 44.	(Dutch). On S. side.....	●	62	10	1850
Great Curacao Island One fixed bright light	12 6. 68 59.	(Dutch). St. Ann Harbour, on Rif Fort .....	..	..	..	1850
Rio de la Hacha One fixed bright light	11 33. 72 59.	(New Granada). On the Church	..	69	6	1857
LIJON, OF NAVY BAY, One fixed bright light	9 23.8 79 53.	(New Granada). N.W. part of Manzanillo Island .....	..	60	10	1852
HALF-MOON KAY One fixed bright light	17 12.3 87 32.4	(British). On S.E. Point.....	..	88	18	1848
Belize Three fixed bright lts.	17 19.6 88 4.	(British). S. side, on English Kay .....	..	95 75	3	1846
TURNEFF KAYS Three fixed bright lts.	17 36. 87 46.	(British). Fixed triangularly, on Mauger Kay, N.W. Point....	..	95 75	13	1846
GULF OF MEXICO						
SINAL One fixed bright light	21 10. 90 3.	(Mexican). On the Castle ....	..	60	10	1852
Terminos de Laguna One fixed bright light	18 38.5 91 54.	(Mexican). In Indian village..	..	75	..	1856
Coatzacoalcas River One fixed bright light	18 12. 94 17.	(Mexican). [Temporary light is shown while lighthouse is building, 1861.] .....	..	..	..	....
VERA CRUZ One rev. bright light	19 12.3 96 7.2	(Mexican). Fort San Juan de Ulloa .....	..	80	16	....
Tampico	22 15. 97 46.	(Mexican). Small light on N. Point, for Mail Steamers ....	..	..	..	....

Visible in Miles.	Year established.	Name and Character of Light.	Lat. S. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
BRAZIL.								
		PARA						
		One rev. bright light	0 34. 47 17.1	On Atalaia Point .....	..	..	17	1852
		ITACOLOMI						
		One rev. red & br. lt., 2 min.	2 10. 44 24.	Tower, 75 ft. high, on the Point. Red and bright alternately ..	..	147	15	....
		MARANHAM						
		One fixed bright light	2 29.5 44 16.	San Luis, on San Marcos Fort..	..	..	10	1829
		SANT' ANNA						
		One rev. br. lt., 40 secs.	2 19. 43 31.	E. part of Island (may be dis- continued) .....	..	..	..	....
		Clara						
		One fixed bright light	3 41. 38 29.	Macoripe Point .....	..	37	10	1847
		RIO GRANDE DO NORTE						
		One fixed bright light	5 45. 35 13.15	On Fortress, off Santos Reis Magos .....	..	43	12	1860
		PERNAMBUCO						
		One rev. br. & red lt., 1 min.	8 3.7 34 51.4	On the Reef, 50 yards from Pacao Fort. Twice bright, and once red .....	..	..	22	1824
		MACEIO						
		One fixed and flash. lt.	9 39.3 35 41.4	W. part of Mountain. Flash every 2 min. ....	..	208	22	1856
		BAHIA, or SAN SAL- VADOR						
		One rev. br. & red lt., 1½ min.	13 0.9 38 31.7	On Fort San Antonio. Twice bright, and once red .....	..	140	18	1823
		MORRO DE S. PAULO						
		One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	13 21.7 38 54.8	On the Morro .....	..	276	20	1854
		CAPE FRIO						
		One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	23 1.3 41 58.2	On the summit .....	...	1000-20	..	....
		RAZA						
		One rev. br. & red lt., 2½ min.	23 5.7 43 4.3	Red tower, 50 feet high, on the Island .....	..	315	14	1828
		RIO DE JANEIRO						
		One fixed br., & 1 red light	22 56.6 43 7.3	Br. lt., on Fort Santa Cruz, E. entrance. Red lt. on Calha- bouco Point .....	..	..	6	1839 1856
		SANTOS						
		One fixed bright light	24 2. 46 3.	White tower, 40 feet high, on Moela Island .....	..	100	12	1831
		RIO GRANDE						
		One rev. br. lt., 2 min.	32 7.3 52 4.4	1 1-10 mile from N. Point of entrance .....	..	96	14	1851
BUENOS AYRES.								
		RIO DE PLATA						
		MALDONADO BAY						
		One fixed bright lt.	34 58. 54 56.	(Banda Oriental). Tower, 90 ft. high, on E. Point	a	152	10	1860
		FLORES						
		One rev. br. lt., 3 m.	34 57. 55 55.8	(Banda Oriental). White tower, 65 feet high, on Island (light not to be depended on) .....	..	104	12	1833

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W.	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
RIO DE PLATA						
ENGLISH BANK LT. V.	35° 6.	(Banda Oriental). In 7 fms., on	..	..	10	1857
One fixed bright lt.	55 54.	N. part				
MONTE VIDEO	34 53.3	(Banda Oriental). On Mt., W.	..	486	25	1852
One fixed & flash. lt.	56 14.7	side of Harb., flash every 3 m.				
ORTIZ BANK LT. VESSEL	35 11.5	(Buenos Ayrean). In 3½ fms.,	●	30	10	1857
One fixed bright lt.	57 1.3	8 m. N.E. ½ N. from Indio Pt.				
CHICO BANK LT. VES.	34 47.	(Banda Oriental). In 5 fms., 13	..	20	9	1857
One fixed bright lt.	57 29.2	m. N.E. ¾ N. from Atalaia Pt.				
COLONIA	34 28.2	(Banda Oriental). On S.W. Angle	..	110	10	1855
One rev. br. lt., 3 m.	57 49.7	of Plaza				
Buenos Ayres Gd. Ship	34 34.5	(Buenos Ayrean). In 2½ fms., in	..	20	7	1857
One fixed bright lt.	58 16.	outer Roads				
PATAGONIA.						
FALKLAND ISLANDS	51 40.7	(British). White and red striped	●	110	14	1855
One fixed bright light	57 41.8	tower, 60 ft. high, on C. Pembroke				
CHILE.						
CHILOE ISLAND	41 46.7	N. part, San Carlos de Ancud ..	4d	197	12	1859
One fixed & flash. br. lt.	73 55.7					
Concepcion Bay	36 36.	Proposed (1861) on Quiriquina	..	..	..	....
	73 6.	Island				
VALPARAISO	33 1.2	White tower, 61 feet high, on	4d	197	20	1857
One fixed & flash. br. lt.	71 41.5	Angeles, or Playa Ancha Pt. Flash every min.				
Huasca	28 28.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
	71 19.					
Caldera	27 3.	Proposed (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
	70 56.					
Peru.						
CALLAO	12 4.	On N. Point of Lorenzo Id. ....	..	980	12	1857
One fixed bright light	77 19.5					
Ecuador.						
GUAYAQUIL	3 10.	(Peruvian). Middle of Santa	..	..	..	1847
One fixed bright lt.	80 26.	Clara Island				
Costa Rica.						
	Lat. N. Long. W.					
NICOYA GULF	5 59.6	Punta Arenas	3a	65	10	1856
One fixed bright lt.	84 49.3					
Mexico.						
Acapulco	16 50.3	On Grifo Pt., for Mail Steamers	1858
	99 52.					

Visible in Miles.	Year established.
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Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
CALIFORNIA.			UNITED STATES.			
SAN DIEGO One fixed bright light	32 40.2 117 12.4	Near Point Loma, W. side of entrance	3a	457	25	1855
San Pedro	33 46. 118 18.	Building (1861) on Fermin Point .....	..	..	..	....
Huenme	.....	Building (1861) on the Point ..	..	..	..	....
SANTA BARBARA One fixed bright light	34 23.6 119 42.1	On Bluff, 2 miles S.W. of landing-place	4a	180	12	1856
CONCEPTION One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	34 26.8 120 25.5	On the Point. Fog bell	1b	250	23	1855
MONTEREY One fixed bright light	36 38. 121 55.	Grey tower, 35 feet high, on S. side of Point Pinos	3a	91	13	1854
Santa Cruz Harbour	.....	Building (1861) .....	..	..	..	....
FARALLON One rev. br. lt., 1 min.	37 41.9 122 59.1	On summit of S.E. Islet	1b	360	26	1855
SAN FRANCISCO						
BONITA One fixed bright lt.	37 49.2 122 30.8	On N. Point of entrance of Golden Gate. Fog bell	2a	306	24	1855
LOBOS POINT One fixed & flash. lt.	.....	On S. Point of entrance	2d	..	..	1861
FORT, S. POINT One fixed bright lt.	37 48.4 122 27.6	White tower, 36 feet high. Fog bell and horn	5a	52	12	1855
ALCATRAZ ISLAND One fixed bright lt.	37 49.6 122 24.4	White tower, 36 feet high. Fog bell	3a	166	14	1854
REYES One fixed & flash. br. lt.	37 59.6 123 0.3	Building on the Point (1861). Flash every $\frac{1}{2}$ min. ....	..	..	..	....
Cape Mendocino	40 29. 124 32.	Building (1861) on the Cape ..	..	..	..	....
HUMBOLDT HARBOUR One fixed bright light	40 46.1 124 12.3	White tower, 45 feet high, on N. side of entrance	4a	53	12	1856
CRESCENT CITY One fixed & flash. br. lt.	41 44.6 124 11.4	On outer end of Island, which forms S. and W. sides of Harb. Flash every $1\frac{1}{2}$ min.	4d	80	14	1856
UMPQUA RIVER One fixed bright light	43 40.3 124 11.1	White tower, 83 feet high, on the Sands	3a	100	16	1857
CAPE HANCOCK One fixed bright light	46 16.6 124 2.	On slope of Cape; Columbia River. Fog bell	1a	230	22	1856
CAPE FLATTERY One fixed bright light	48 23.3 124 43.8	Juan de Fuca Strait; on Tatoosh Id., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of Cape ..	1a	162	20	1857
NEW DUNGENESS One fixed bright light	48 11.7 123 7.5	Juan de Fuca Strait; on N. end of Sand Spit. Fog bell & horn	3a	100	14	1857

10 | 1857

25 | 1852

10 | 1857

9 | 1857

10 | 1855

7 | 1857

14 | 1855

12 | 1859

.. |

20 | 1857

.. |

.. |

12 | 1857

.. | 1847

10 | 1856

.. | 1858

Name and Character of Light.	Lat. N. Long. W. ° ' "	Description, &c.	Description of Apparatus	Height above H. W.	Visible in Miles.	Year established.
BLUNT, or SMITH ID. One rev. br. lt., $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	48 19.2 122 50.8	Juan de Fuca Strait; on highest part of Id.	4b	90	15	1858
Admiralty Head One fixed bright light	48 10. 123 20.	Whidbey Id., at entrance of Admiralty Inlet.....	..	119	17	1861

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**VANCOUVER ID.**

RACE ISLANDS One flash. br. lt., 10 s.	48 17.5 123 32.2	On the Rocks.....	2c	1861
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ESQUIMALT One fixed red, br., or green light	48 25.6 123 27.2	Fisgard Id., S. Point. Red, 140°; green, 20°.	4a	65	..	1860
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SITKA One fixed bright light	57 2.9 135 17.3	(Russian). New Archangel. Lighted when a vessel at sea fires a gun
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PACIFIC OCEAN.**SOCIETY ISLANDS.**

Tahiti One fixed bright lt.	17 30. 149 29.	On Point Venus	6	1856
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**HAWAII, or SAND-
WICH IDS.**

KARAKAKOA BAY One fixed bright lt.	19 28. 155 55.	Building (1861) on the Point of Hawaii (Owhyhee) Island, on which Capt. Cook was killed
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CAPE KAWAIHOA	21 45. 160 12.	Building (1861) on Oneeheow Id.
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etc.

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